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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1863. { NO. 43.

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SALT.

...PERRY making Salt at Stump Sound, One-... while he will sell at his works two dollars ... the Wilmington Market price, or he will ... at the current market rates.
...as low a price as it can possibly be ... would do well to lay ...
...L. F. REDD.
52-3m*.

...to amount of $10 and send ...

FOR SALE.
...on reasonable terms, ... acres immediately ... 8 miles below Eliza... miles from the Little Sugar ... This Land is as good for ... being six or seven ... the most of which is drain... which will produce for... acres on this Land a good ... and other good buildings, ... the lands of Daniel ... 250 acres adjoining the ... George Odin; 320 acres ad... Green Gardner; 180 ... These lands are ... for the above and ... other lands on Cory ...
...P. LELVIN.
...16-3m-21-3m*

...MASTERS.
...MASTER'S GEN'L OFFICE, ...
...23 June, 1863. ...
...for the ... Department is ... A contrib... Major, is assigned to ... the Depot ... where ... Quartermaster ... for the South, ... Depot at Wilson is ... Depot is delivered ... Chief Quartermaster of the Department, upon the ap... ...ply to the agents at the ... SMITH, ... Quartermaster in charge.
...21-tf-w-3m.

...at May term of ... for the County ... State of Benajah C. ... persons indebted to ... and all persons ... notified to pre... the time prescribed by ... in bar of their re...
...Executor.
4-3-6*

...NARY, ...
...NSBORO', N. C. ...will commence on the ...
...Board, including ...Tuition, $10.00; ...Vocal Music, ...Use of Piano, Modern ...
...ING, Principal.
2-9-4t-40-4t.

...REWARD for my ne... Melvin, about ... black. He is supposed ...
...D. WOOTEN,
...County, N. C.
2-7-2t-41-3t*

...RICHMOND, Va., ...
...Division No. 10, ...July 14th, 1863. ...
...ensuing list of cas... be made, near Get...
...Sessoms, B. ...
...Corpl. T. Ses... ...Bell, in face, W. ...Fisher, in ...Bell, in leg, J. K. ...Shepard and Shuler, W. J. ...the Sharp, slightly, ...Peterson, Corpl. J. L. Benton, ...Allen, J. Mc. ...
A. P. L.

## WILMINGTON, N. C. JULY 16, 1863.

### From Charleston.

We cut out a brief notice from the *Courier*. It really amounts to nothing and gives us no information. No telegraphic despatches are sent from Charleston, except by the military authorities, and the local press is equally reticent, perhaps for good and sufficient reasons.

We have rumours of all sorts—one to the effect that in an attempt night before last to storm the Yankee works on Morris Island, CLINGMAN'S brigade had lost six hundred men. Of this we know nothing. It is not impossible, but the fact that a vague rumour is in circulation does not render the fact rumoured about any way more probable. We must wait with what patience we may. Charleston will not be surrendered, we think, under any circumstances.

A report reached town late last night that the enemy was landing troops yesterday at Topsail Inlet. We cannot find any confirmation of this, although it is said that three vessels, apparently containing troops, were off Topsail yesterday. They may have been bound for Charleston or elsewhere.

IT WILL BE SEEN by General Order No. 1 in to-day's *Journal*, that Major General WHITING assumes command of the Department of North Carolina, with his Head Quarters at Wilmington.

FOR OUR SOLDIERS AT CHARLESTON.—MISS M. A. BRIS, a native of this State and district, but for some years past resident in Augusta Ga., and Edgefield Dist., S. C., where since the commencement of the war she has distinguished herself by her devoted and untiring exertions to contribute to the health and comfort of our soldiers, is now here endeavouring to raise a fund for the North Carolinians taking part in the defence of Charleston, who may be wounded or become sick while so engaged. Many things are needed by the sick and wounded besides what the public authorities can give, or their own limited means procure. On calling upon some of our citizens yesterday afternoon Miss BRIS was pleased to find that many responded liberally and cheerfully. In due time all moneys received will be duly acknowledged through the papers and the amount finally transmitted to Charleston. Miss BRIS will remain a few days longer at the City Hotel where she can be found.

WE had the pleasure this morning of seeing an officer, Major BROOKS, of the 20th Regt N. C. T., who left Lee's army on Saturday the 4th instant, after the three days fighting at Gettysburg. When he left our army still maintained its position, was still strong, confident, unconquered and unconquerable. Major BROOKS thinks we lost from ten to fifteen thousand in killed, wounded and missing. Of the wounded fully half will be soon ready to return to ranks. He thinks that of sick and well, whole and wounded, we lost some four thousand taken prisoners; and that we took about three times that number, or nearly so, say about eleven thousand. As for all the Federal stories of disorganization or demoralization in LEE's army that, he says is just sheer falsehood. It is a veteran army—a magnificent army, and in capital condition.

Major BROOKS himself got wounded through the arm, painfully but not seriously. He hopes to be able to rejoin his regiment very soon.

THE influence of human example is demoralizing even the feathered bipeds of the poultry yard. The hens have reduced the size of their eggs, to keep in fashion, we suppose, with the bakers, whose loaves have shrunk away into such minute proportions that, after an inspection of the bread pills, called loaves, one remains in doubt whether the shop is that of a baker or a homœpathic physician.

We have two homœpathic eggs laid by progressive and imitative hens, of which it may be said that they bear the same proportion to old fashioned eggs that currency now does to gold and silver. It would take seven or eight to make one. Who would have thought of pullets studying political economy, and *laying* down the law so—*eggs*actly. We don't admire the new movement in hen-fruit. We don't look upon hens that lay marbles and call them eggs, as at all honest or conscientious. The eggs before us look like the *leg* of the last minstrel.

THE statement going the rounds copied from the Richmond *Examiner*, that the Yankee batteries that knocked down one angle of Fort Pulaski, were planted within six hundred yards of that work, is foolishly incorrect. Pulaski was fired upon from Tybee Island, and no part of Tybee Island is within less than a mile of Fort Pulaski. A careful examination of the Coast Survey Map convinces us of this.

WHEAT.—We have received a sample of Wheat raised by J. L. BOYKIN, Esq., of Sampson county. The grains are remarkably large, full and plump. It would be difficult to find a handsomer specimen of grain, or one freer from disease or defect. Mr. BOYKIN says that the yield of wheat is very good, which we are rejoiced to hear.

Major-General D. H. HILL, of North Carolina, has received from the President the appointment of Lieutenant-General. He has gone to the South West.

FROM BERMUDA.—We have received the *Royal Gazette*, and the *Bermuda Mirror*, both of the 8th inst., and both published at Hamilton, Bermuda. We find little or nothing in the way of news that has not been anticipated. We cut out some items however that may not be deficient in interest or amusement. The first is the following account of a Fourth of July Pic Nic, given by gentlemen connected with the Confederate steamers *Lady Davis* (Cornubia) and *Eugenie*. Some of our friends had a good time of their own:

#### Pic-Nic

*Celebration of the 4th of July, A. D. 1863, at the Caves in the Island of Bermuda.*

A number of gentlemen from the Confederate States of America, attached to the Confederate Steamers Lady Davis and Eugenie, laying in the harbor of St. Georges, desired to give expression to their appreciation of the principles of liberty set forth and consecrated on the 4th July, 1776, and therefore determined to give an entertainment at the beautiful locality, known as the "Caves of Bermuda." At the appointed hour, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the ground, constituting a gay and joyous party.

After perambulating through the beautiful Groves, and visiting the Caves, the Gussie partook of the simple viands, provided for the occasion, with a zest heightened by the exercise incident to passing through the Caves. The most delicate appetite failed not to find something suited to its own peculiar tastes—for there was every variety, in meats, fowls, fruits and wines.

A number of general toasts were drank with decided cordiality. Mr. J. T. Gordon, Purser of the *Lady Davis* announced the same, after having delivered a brief Address, appropriate to the occasion.

1. "The day we Celebrate"—which was received with much satisfaction, and called forth remarks from several gentlemen.

2. "The President of the Confederate States"—which elicited great applause.

3. "The Sovereign who reigns in the hearts of her Subjects with the Sceptre of Love—Queen Victoria." This was received with demonstrations worthy of the esteem and affection entertained for Her Majesty—Capt. Leslie of the Str. *Emma*, was called out, and responded very feelingly.

4. "The memory of George Washington, who was first in Peace, first in War and first in the hearts of his Countrymen."

5. The Army and Navy of the Confederate States"—which was received with repeated rounds of applause and cheering, to which Dr. Geiger, of the State of Georgia, responded in admirably good taste.

Many other toasts were drank, when the convivialities closed with the following merry and good-natured toast:

"Champagne for our real friends, and real pain for our *Sham* friends."

Then many ladies and gentlemen repaired to a dwelling, near by, and enjoyed a pleasant little dance.

The day was balmy and delightful and all seemed to have spent a pleasant time.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Messrs. T. L. Colville, W. H. Hall, and J. W. Bolton—the Committee of arrangements—for the manner in which the whole exercise was planned and conducted.—*Com.*

THE following story of the Yankee enrolment and drafting in Maryland, may perhaps excite a smile even in these gloomy times.

A VALUABLE RECRUIT.—The enrolling officer of Salisbury district, Maryland, was very active and thorough in the performance of his duty. One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members of the family at home, made inquiry of an old woman about the number and age of the men family. After naming several, the old lady stopped. "Is there no one else?" asked the officer. "No," replied the woman; "none except Billy Bray." "Billy Bray! where is he?" "He was at the barn a moment ago," said the old lady. Out went officer, but could not find the man. Coming back, the worthy questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy, and went away, after enrolling his name among those to be drafted. The time of the drafting came; among those on whom the lot fell was Bray. No one knew him. Where did he live? The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce him and, lo and behold, Billy Bray was a *jackass*! and stands now on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland

*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

The following is the proclamation of the President extending the call under the conscript act, to embrace all residents of the Confederacy, between 18 and 45 years, not legally exempt. Under the terms of the proclamation and rulings of the Confederate Courts, foreigners, who are actual residents, will be called upon to do military service in defence of the country in which they reside:—

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, it is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "an act to further provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1862, and by another act of Congress, approved on the 27th September, 1862, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862," that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not already duly, legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as he in his judment may be necessary to the public defence.

And whereas, in my judgment the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy:

Now, therefore I JEFFERSON DAVIS President of the Confederate States aforesaid, do by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white male residents of said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons duly notified and not now in the military service, or, being enrolled, shall forthwith repair to the conscript camps established in their respective states of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call, as provided in said laws.

And I do further order and direct, that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order, that it shall be law ful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select the arm of service and the company which they desire to join, provided such company be deficient in its full number of men allowed by law for its organization.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

{SEAL.}

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President:
(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

WILLIAMSPORT, MARYLAND, July 10 1, 1863.

Mr. Editor: On the 4th of June last the Army of Northern Virginia left Fredericksburg and marched rapidly, and Culpepper C. H. to Front Royal, on the Shenandoah, and as the front of Gen. Rodes' Division—Ewell's Corps—approached Berryville, on the 12th, it was opposed by 1500 Yankees, who fled in 15 minutes, leaving their entire camp equipage, &c. In a day or two after Gen. Early captured Winchester, with immense Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance stores, including many pieces of heavy artillery, 200 wagons and teams, and about 3000 prisoners—the balance of the command of the notorious Milroy had into the woods in the direction of Harper's Ferry in imitation of the example of their commander. Winchester was very strongly fortified, and yet I am not aware that a single rebel's life was lost in its capture. The march was then continued through Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, driving a small command from each place, and capturing several field pieces, and cutting the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road at the latter, and finally the Potomac was crossed at this place on the 15th. Williamsport is immediately on the river between the Cumberland and South Mountain ranges, each of which runs in lines nearly perpendicular to the Potomac, forming the Cumberland Valley.

The march was soon continued up this Valley among the Dutch, through Chambersburg, Pa., and various smaller towns until the 27th, when we rested in the barracks at Carlisle, 20 miles from Harrisburg, having marched over 200 miles. During our march through Maryland and Pennsylvania, a regular system of impressment at market prices was organized and executed by authorized agents only.—Wagons, horses, hats, shoes, clothing, daguerre, stationery, &c., were thus seized and sent to the rear, except such as were needed for immediate use. Subsistence was procured in the same way. Positive orders were issued against interfering with private property, and generally well observed, and the impressing system was so conducted as to leave it doubtful on my mind whether the citizens disliked our advent more than the existing tyranny under which they were living. This account thus far refers chiefly to Gen. Ewell's corps, which left Carlisle and approached Gettysburg when the corps of Gens. Ewell, Longstreet and A. P. Hill were found in the same neighborhood. Gettysburg is immediately on the East side of the South Mountain Range, about 30 miles from the Potomac river. On the 1st inst. the two grand armies engaged at Gettysburg—the enemy was driven from the town and retired behind his ingenious and extensive works on Gettysburg Heights. These Heights were formidable by nature and were strongly intrenched and fortified.

The contest continued at this point during the 2nd and 3rd instants, and the damage was heavy on each side—the enemy still holding the Heights. Our loss including killed, wounded and missing, is estimated at 10 000 and that of the enemy at least 30 000. My statement as to these numbers are not of my own knowledge, but based on the best information we have until reports from the several commands are made. On the evening of the 3rd inst. the clash of arms ceased, and on the 4th each army retired down South Mountain—Gen'l Lee above and General Hooker or Meade below, which positions they now occupy—we on the river. I am unable, were I disposed, to indicate the movements of our army for an hour, but I can say all indications are inconsistent with the idea of re crossing the Potomac river again soon. Whilst Maryland sits trembling in the scales, she is likely to become the theatre of war, and her people in this portion of the State are much divided in choosing their future position. Power will decide their destiny.

Our wounded and Yankee prisoners are being sent to Winchester and the entire transportation of this army is centered around this place.

The Commander-in-Chief of this army has the unbounded confidence of his troops, and has expressed great satisfaction at their soldierly conduct since leaving Fredericksburg. Without attempting any distinction, which are always odious, I will say that the North Carolina infantry boys have gallantly sustained their well earned reputation on other fields.

It is reported and understood here that Gen. Meade superceded Gen. Hooker and commanded his army at Gettysburg. The Yankee prisoners captured at Gettysburg refused to be paroled, supposing they could easily be released ere they reached Richmond, in which calculation they will probably be disappointed.

I give you the above brief statement, without details, Mr. Editor, under the impression that you are not very familiar with the recent movements of this army, and that you are at least willing to hear from it. I may write you again, should anything interesting transpire during our sojourn in this State. Yours &c. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

GEN. LEE'S SITUATION AND MOVEMENTS.—There is an easiness and suspense which have existed in the public mind for several days with reference to Gen. Lee's army are fast giving way to feelings and confidence in its ability to not only maintain its position but assume the offensive. Accounts by various sources of a very encouraging character have been received.

We learn from the Richmond Examiner that information certainly authentic, is in the hands of the Government, which leaves no doubt of the safety and triumph of our noble army. Gen. Lee was victorious in all the combats which have taken place. He has been engaged with the whole force of the United States and has broken its backbone. He has approached Hagerstown only for the reasons suggested yesterday—namely, that he must re-open and establish his communications, which have been menaced and partially interrupted.—He is burdened with thirteen thousand prisoners, and has on his hands all the wounded in the late sanguinary battles. Of these he must be relieved; and he could not either weaken his army by a detachment sufficient to convey them into Virginia, or entrust them to an ordinary guard, in the presence of the Yankee cavalry. Hence he has drawn near to his base with his whole force. In a few days these arrangements will be completed, and his losses will be replaced by reinforcements. Then the campaign will continue—and Hagerstown is nearer to Washington than Gettysburg.

*Lynchburg Republican, 12th inst.*

GUERRILLAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The ease with which guerrillas can operate on the Mississippi is thus stated by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

At present all the gunboats cannot keep the guerillas from the bank, nor protect the transports that bear us supplies. How could they if there were half a dozen batteries of flying artillery at different places? There is the Sirader, with hundreds of boxes of ammunition piled on her deck, and a hole from a 12-pounder through her bar-room, only two feet above the smouldering volcano. Two other holes are through her. The Prima Donna has over twenty cannon shot through her—all this with one battery at Cypress Bend, thirty-five miles below Napoleon. What would it be if Johnston should go there? In some places the channel comes within a few feet of the cane-lined shore. All the gunboats cannot keep them clear. When the river is low, a steamer is almost hidden behind the bank—sharpshooters can fire down upon them, but cannon cannot be elevated to reach them—shot would go over.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

### CALL FOR TROOPS BY PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, July 15, 1863.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that in his judgment the necessities of the public defence require that every man capable of bearing arms, between eighteen and forty-five years, should now be called out to do his duty in defence of his country, in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy. He therefore calls out all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages aforesaid; and orders all persons subject to this call, not now in the military service, upon being enrolled to repair forthwith to the Conscript camps of their respective States, under pain of being held and punished as deserters. He further orders that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment.

### OUR WOUNDED ARRIVING IN RICHMOND, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, July 15th, 1863.

A large number of officers and privates, wounded in the Gettysburg fights, are arriving daily. Letters and verbal reports all represent our army in Maryland to be in fine spirits and ready for the approaching battle. The feeling of uneasiness recently prevailing here has given place to general confidence in the ability of Lee and his gallant army to cope successfully with the Yankee hordes now concentrating on the Potomac. Before the next engagement takes place, it is believed our army will be nearly as strong as before the battle of Gettysburg.

Continuous heavy rains in this section are exciting serious apprehensions in regard to the crops.

### THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER NAVY—NO NEWS, ETC., ETC.

RICHMOND, July 15th, 1863.

The requisite amount of stock of the Virginia Volunteer Navy subscription being taken, the Company will organize on Tuesday next. If similar Associations are formed in other States promptly, we will soon have a fleet to drive the remnant of the Yankee merchantmen from the seas.

The city papers were never more barren of news than this morning.

There is not a rumour afloat this morning.

It is conjectured that a portion of the Yankee flotilla will take advantage of the high water in the Appomattax to attempt to proceed to Petersburg. The weather is cloudy.

### YANKEE FLOTILLA IN JAMES RIVER.

RICHMOND, July 15th, 1863.

The Yankee flotilla in James River is reported at Bermuda Hundreds, near City Point, this evening.

No news to-day from Maryland. Telegraphic communication with Winchester has been interrupted for two days. It is believed the wires have been broken by the recent storms, between Staunton and Winchester.

The Central train this evening brought no news.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND July 16.

The Yankee gunboats on the James River have ascended within thirty miles of the city, by water, shelling continuously. The farmers of Charles City, near the river, are removing their negroes and stock. There is no excitement here.

Telegraphic communication with Winchester was resumed to-day. A dispatch says that General Lee had recrossed the Potomac.

No other news. No "Press" despatches or letters received. Passengers from Staunton report not a word news from the army received there.

### LATER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 17th, 1863.

The return of Gen. Lee's army to this side of the Potomac was accomplished without serious molestation.

The artillery, camp equipments, &c, were brought over safely. The rear guard was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and during the melee Gen. Pettigrew was badly wounded.

At Winchester, yesterday, it was reported that the Yankees were crossing the Potomac at Shephardstown. Wheth er in large or small numbers is not known. It is supposed their object was to thwart the movement of our force Cannonading was heard at Winchester in that direction yesterday.

The Examiner says that the abandonment of the invasion move gives a sense of relief to a majority of our people on the Potomac, as they are no longer between the army and our base of supplies.

The Dispatch makes a similar remark. The Sentinel considers the movement a matter of general gratification in view of the so long rising condition of the Potomac by the constant rains which suspends military operations.

The Whig says, politically, the move is a good one, as it takes from Lincoln all excuse for conscription, and says in a military point of view it is doubtless no less good, since General Lee has made it. These comments convey the prevailing sentiments of this community in regard to the movement.

### FROM JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, July 15th, 1863.

Another day has passed without any new developments. The enemy are firing incessantly, shelling the city all the evening, and have fired one whole block of buildings, which was destroyed.

Another division of Burnside's command reached Grant this evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 15th, 1863.

The enemy kept up a heavy shelling all night. One shell passed through Gen. Johnston's quarters, without injuring any one. Grant was reinforced yesterday evening by one division of Gen. Burnside's command.

We buried 153 of the enemy yesterday.

The Vicksburg prisoners have arrived at Brandon. There is still no prospects of a general engagement, but heavy in enemy and artillery skirmishing continues.

THIRD DISPATCH.

JACKSON, July 16th, 1863.

The enemy made a heavy demonstration on our right center this afternoon. Walker's and Loring's divisions repulsed them handsomely. The artillery fire was incessant. Our batteries replied gun for gun. The enemy sought to shelter themselves in the woods.

Heavy reinforcements continue to arrive, who are pressed around our right, for the purpose of crossing Pearl River above and flanking us. The enemy were planting seige guns on their redoubts. It is supposed that to-morrow the remainder of Jackson will be burnt.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

JACKSON, July 16th, 1863.

An entire block of the City was destroyed by the enemy's shells yesterday. Not a gun has been fired by the enemy this morning. There are various conjectures indulged in in regard to their silence, but those well informed think they are trying to flank us on our right, as their cavalry made an attempt to cross four miles above last night.

Captain Ferguson, of the South Carolina battery, was mortally wounded by the enemy's sharp-shooters yesterday.

### From Morris' Island.

A successful dash was made about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, by Major RICE, with a detachment from the Twelfth Georgia Battalion, Fifty-first North Carolina and other corps, numbering in all about two hundred and fifty men, upon the advanced rifle pits of the enemy, about three quarters of a mile from Fort Wagner.—The Forty-eighth New York regiment, which occupied the rifle pits, were completely surprised and retreated in the greatest confusion as far as their works on Craig's Hill. Between thirty and forty of the enemy were killed and wounded, and a number taken prisoners.

The enemy's reinforcements coming up, our men retired to Fort Wagner, bringing off their wounded and prisoners. Our loss was one killed, eleven wounded and three missing.

The following wounded were brought to the city Wednesday morning and taken to the Trapmann-street Hospital:

Sergeant John H. Day, Company F, 12th Ga. Battalion, wounded in the thigh.

Private Frederick Mack, Company D, 12th Ga., wounded in the thigh.

Private J. M. Bowyer, 12th Georgia, wounded in the knee.

Private W. T. Freeman, Company A, wounded in the leg.

Private F. M. Garner, Company C, 51st N. C., leg amputated.

Private Anderson Stuckey, Company G 7th S. C., (Nelson's Battalion,) flesh wound.

Lieut. Tutt, of the Twelfth Georgia Battalion, who was in the advance with a force of about twenty men, acting as skirmishers, came upon the Yankees so suddenly that many of them threw down their arms, crying, "we surrender." In the darkness some four or five prisoners taken by our men made their escape. Some four or five of the Twelfth Georgia, it is said, were taken prisoners by the Yankees and sent to the rear, but man ged afterwards to escape by swimming the creek and crossing the marsh, reached our battery in safety, but perfectly destitute of clothing. Two of the Yankee prisoners taken were brought to the city yesterday and lodged in jail. Their names are John L. Wiggus and James A. Nesbit—the former from New Jersey and the latter from Brooklyn, both privates of the Forty-eighth New York Regiment.

Captain Paul Hamilton Waring, who was at Fort Wagner on volunteer duty, while standing in front of Gen. Taliafero's headquarters, Wednesday morning, was struck by Minnie ball from one of the enemy's sharpshooters, at a distance of about twelve hundred yards, and instantly killed. His body was brought to the city yesterday. He was formerly Captain of Company B, Major Smith's Battalion of Sharp-shooters.

The wooden gunboats continue to shell our works at long intervals.—*Chas. Courier, 16th.*

From the Louisiana Democrat, July 1.

### The Capture of the Federal Fortifications at Brashear City.

Friday morning last the courier from below brought cheering and important news. The effect on our good people was palpable, and at once every one was impatient for our extra, giving to the public the account of the glorious victory won by the prowess of our arms in the Teche country. We were now able to lay before our readers the full particulars.

Gen. Taylor, with Walker's division, fought the enemy at Ashland, in North Louisiana, on the 27th ult.

Before starting on this expedition he had dispatched one of his staff officers to Southwest Louisiana, to keep him advised of matters in that direction. Information received about this time determined him to make the movement that has resulted so gloriously to our arms. In half an hour he was in the saddle. In this way and in ambulance he traveled through from Richmond, La., to Alexandria in three days; nearly passing forces pushed on with relays of horses, overtook Col. Majors commanding a brigade of cavalry on the Atchafalaya, and instantly unfolded to him his plan of campaign, which that gallant young officer was to play such a conspicuous part. Majors was to push boldly through the Grosse Tete, Maringouin and Lafourche country to Donaldsonville, thence to Thibodeaux, cut off the railroad and telegraph communication, then push rapidly to the Fort river, in the rear of Brashear City, and at the first sound of Mouton's and Green's guns attack them at that place.

After seeing Col. Majors well on his way, Gen. Taylor returned via Washington and Opelousas and pushed on rapidly to Gens. Mouton and Green's headquarters to superintend in person the attack on Brashear City and its forts. Orders had already been given them to make this attack, and directions had been given to open communication with them via the lakes, so that they could make a combined movement.

Two of Gen Taylor's staff had been urging on preparations for crossing the troops over the bay. Lieut. Avery, particularly, had used every exertion, under direction of Brig. General Green, in the construction of skiffs and flats. Gen Taylor arrived at Gen. Mouton's headquarters on the morning of the 21st. Generals Mouton and Green had not been idle in carrying out their orders. For the few days previous they had organized the different corps and their positions in the impending attack. Shortly after Gen. Taylor's arrival at Mouton's headquarters, one of his staff brought up from Gen Green's headquarters a dispatch of 12 M., the previous day, from Col. Majors; that during commander had already arrived at Thibodeaux, after a triumphant campaign through the whole Lafourche—had captured Plaquemine, with 150 prisoners, destroyed three large sea-going vessels loaded with valuable stores, and had taken Donaldsonville, with its garrison; had attacked the same day the enemy at Thibodeaux, driven him, with Pryor's Texas infantry, at the point of the bayonet from his strong position; had charged and routed his cavalry by charging him with Lane's Stone's and Phillips's Texas cavalry, and was now ready to co-operate with us in our movement of the morrow.

At 6 P. M., on the evening of the 21st, a "Forlorn Hope," composed of volunteers from the different regiments, embarked in the skiffs and sugar coolers, prepared for them. Theirs was the proud privilege of storming the almost impregnable fort on the opposite side of the bay at dawn the following morning, while General Green and Mouton, occupied them from different points in their front.

It was composed, as before stated, of volunteers from the 5th Texas, (Green's old regiment,) 2nd Louisiana cavalry, Waller's battalion and 2nd Arizona brigade, all under the command of the gallant Major, of the latter. It was a hazardous mission to cross the Lake (twelve miles) in these frail barks; to land at midnight on the enemy's side, in an almost impenetrable swamp, and await the dawn of day to make the desperate attempt which would ensure them victory or a soldiers' death; but they seemed to treat it as a holiday frolic, as they were rowing away, waving their hats to Gen Taylor and Gen. Mouton, who were on the bank watching their departure. The boat expedition having left, Gens. Taylor and Mouton proceeded below Pattersonville to arrange for other movements. Mouton, with the 7th Texas, 4th Texas and 2d Arizona regiments, stood post at Gibsons' Point, on an island of that name and immediately opposite Fort Buchanan. From this place his sharpshooters could sweep the gunners from their positions at the heavy guns in the fort. General Green, with his old regiment, (5th Texas,) Waller's battalion, 2d Louisiana cavalry, Valverde and Nichols' batteries, took position just before day in Berwick's City, ready to open on all their camp, which extended up and down the opposite bank for two miles, and also to keep in check their gunboats.

Every matter of importance being now ready Major General Taylor waited with confidence for the boom of Green's artillery, which was to be the signal of attack.

Immediately after daylight, Gen. Green fired the first gun from the Valvadere battery at a gunboat of the enemy steaming up the bay in the direction of the upper fort (Buchanan). Instantly the whole bay was in a blaze, all of our guns first played upon the immense line of tents of the enemy which were occupied by about one thousand Yankees. They were completely surprised—they had not imagined an enemy in twenty miles of them on this side of the bay. (their prisoners admit this.) Their heavy guns from the three forts now open on Green, at the same moment the sharp crack of Mouton's thousand Enfield rifles is heard continually from Gibbons' point, sweeping their gunners from their places like a whirlwind would dash the sand of the desert; all are anxious to hear the roar of Majors' guns. The worthy pupil of old Stonewall strains his ear for the signal; it Majors has arrived at the Bend of the river, we have bagged them all, still we do not hear them, altho' the cannonade has been going on without intermission for one and a half hours. What had become of the storming party? they have not yet appeared, there is no sign of them; presently we hear one, two, and then the long distant sound of artillery from the Bend—Majors is there! their communication is cut off completely. Just at this moment, to add to the enemy's confusion and disaster the long looked for "Forlorn hope" made its appearance in the edge of the woods; with a red fox-as yell they dash'd at once, with bayonets fixed and pistols drawn, full at threatening walls of the proud fort—in twenty minutes they had climbed its walls, dispersed its garrison, torn down the stars and stripes and hoisted the "bonnie blue flag" over its ramparts, leaving a small band to take care of the fort. The gallant Hunter rushed on to the camps below, the affrighted enemy throwing down their arms and surrendering indiscriminately, until he had swept the whole place. Green in the meantime had engaged their gunboats with the Valvadere and Nichols batteries, and after a hotly contested duel of half an hour, drove it shamefully away.

In half an hour Gens Taylor, Mouton and Green, with their respective staffs, had their headquarters in the city of Brashear.

THE RESULT.

Captured 1800 prisoners and 33 commissioned officers; $3,000,000 commissary stores, $1,500,000 quartermaster stores, $250 000 ordnance stores, $100.000 medical stores, 23 garrison and regimental flags, 1000 tents, 2000 horses and mules, between 6000 and 7000 negroes, 16 guns, 7000 stand of small arms, and a position of as much importance to this country, (trans-Mississippi,) as Port Hudson and Vicksburg; in fact, the *key* to Louisiana and Texas. This brilliant campaign of Gen. Taylor had another great object in view, and one of vast importance, viz: a diversion to force the enemy to raise the siege of Port Hudson. He now has his choice, to loose New Orleans or to abandon his operations against Port Hudson, and retire with his beaten and demoralized army into the city.

The captured flags are in charge of Major Tom Ochiltree, assistant adjutant-general on Major-General Taylor's staff, en route to Lieut. Gen. Smith.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

Among the captured goodies at Brashear City are the following items: 3000 barrels of flour, 800 sacks of coffee, 200 tons of ice, and thirty-five New York planters.

Among the flags captured at Brashear City, and brought here by Major Ochiltree, are the following regimental colors:

176th and 160th New York, 23d Connecticut, 21st Indiana, and 42d Massachusetts.

Since receiving official notice, published elsewhere, of the capture of negroes, crowds are being brought from the Lafourche to the bay.

Besides the five regimental flags captured below, we have also taken eighteen company flags.

Every courier from below brings official intelligence of the increased value and quantity of the capture at Fort Buchanan. The three vessels captured and burnt by Col. Majors at Plaquemine were large steamships laden with ordnance and commissary stores, awaiting orders from Gen. Banks.

### The Despot's Heel in Baltimore.

The following paragraph, which we find in the local column of the Baltimore Gazette, of June 7th, give a hint of the condition of that unfortunate city:

SHOWING SYMPATHY FOR PRISONERS.—Patrick R. Tracy was arrested by the police on Sunday, on the charge of making signs to the Confederate prisoners as they marched through the streeets. He was taken before Col. Fish, and, refusing to take the oath, was held for further orders. Geo. R. Rhodes, for saluting Confederate prisoners on the street, was taken to the Marshal's office, and, after taking oath, was discharged.—Rody Thomas, charged with receiving parcels from the Confederate prisoners, and showing sympathy for them, was ordered to be sent across the lines.

BEFORE THE PROVOST MARSHAL.—Ro. Benthall, arrested on the charge of breaking fire-arms in his possession, to prevent them from coming into the hands of the Government whilst the officers were searching his premises, was held for a further hearing. William Black and Framer A. Newilson, charged with cheering for Jeff. Davis, were also held. Wm. Edge, Thomas Johnson and John Sheridan were arrested by the pickets as disloyal and held for examination. Thomas George, for refusing to take the required oath in procuring a pass, was paroled to appear this morning.

TO GO SOUTH.

Mrs. McAdams, living on north Calvert street, and Miss Amanda Featherton, who were arrested by the police for having made public expressions of sympathy for the Confederate prisoners by waving of handkerchiefs and kissing of hands, were examined before Col. Fish, Provost Marshal, and ordered to be sent South on Wednesday afternoon.

RECRUITING NEGROES.

Colonel Wm. Birney, of New Jersey, who has been recruiting for negro regiments at Norfolk and Portsmouth, has been detailed for that purpose in Baltimore. Yesterday morning an office was opened near the Camden station, with a view of recruiting regiments in this city.

TREASONABLE.

James Buckingham was arrested for abusing the Government, and calling the American flag a dirty rag. Sarah Miller was arrested for wearing the portrait of Jeff. Davis *in her bosom*. Both parties were held for a hearing.

* From the Mobile Register, July 7th.

### From New Orleans.

The following letter was handed us this morning for publication, and was dated 21 June, which is evidently intended for 2d July. It was in French, which we translate:

NEW ORLEANS, 2d July, 1863.

My Dear ——: I profit by this opportunity to give the news of us. We are all well, as is also your family. We went yesterday, father and myself, to Algiers, to see the Confederates. They are a mile from the river bank.

Banks is at Baton Rouge; they wished to hang him there; the Zouaves threw away their arms, saying they would not fight for the negroes; they were fired upon. Your Yankee died from a wound; Judge Drouet goes off on the next steamer; Antony Fernandez says that Banks is a great scoundrel.

* * * * * * *

—— prays for you, and awaits your arrival every day with impatience. * * * I believe that Magruder is marching on Fort Jackson with 1,500 men; therefore, come over as soon as possible.

Your friend, &c., ——.

We have been shown a letter written from a point near New Orleans, by a lady, to her son in this city, from which we make the following extract. It was brought by a gentleman who left New Orleans last Tuesday, and came by the writer's residence. He was told by a respectable person residing in the neighborhood of Kenner, that our troops were there. He himself had crossed to Algiers and saw the Confederate troops and flag. The Yankee officers were cursing Banks for abandoning the city.

WEDNESDAY, NOON, July 1.

"I sit down to tell you the news. Judge ——, your friend, and two other gentlemen, are here; one left the city twenty-four hours ago. Banks has raised the siege of Port Hudson, and is in Baton Rouge—3000 of his men were killed in the last assault. The St. Louis Hotel is a hospital, and filled with wounded and dying Yankees.

"Our army is at Kenner. Manchac is abandoned by the devils. Magruder, with his men, is on his way to the forts down the river. The Confederate flag is seen distinctly from the St. Charles. The citizens

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.


### The Raiders on the Railroad, etc.

The Yankee cavalry raiders on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad on Monday morning last, succeeded in burning the bridge over the Tar River about two miles North of Rocky Mount. They also burned the cotton yarn factory on the Tar River near Rocky Mount, belonging to Mr. BARTLE. What other damage they did we are unable to learn. The telegraph line is again up and working, and we believe that the energetic measures adopted by Col. FREMONT will soon put the road in working order, and that in a very short time trains will again be running through.

The raiders have left the railroad and were encountered by some of our troops on Monday on the north side of Tar river, where a fight is believed to have taken place. Another portion of the enemy's forces is reported to have been on the Greenville and Contentnea Road on the same day, supposed in pursuit of two companies of Confederates. It is supposed they intended to cross the Big Contentnea Creek at Snow Hill in Green county. The main body of the enemy in this State, said to be ten or twelve thousand strong, appears to be concentrated at Newbern, their forces with the exception of the garrison of Fort Macon, having all been withdrawn from Beaufort, Morehead City, Shepherdsville and other points below.

### Honor to whom Honor is Due.

In regard to the defence of Fort Wagner against the furious assault of the enemy on the night of Saturday last, it is proper to state, as we now do on unquestionable authority, that of those taking part in their repulse, about sixteen hundred in all over one thousand were North Carolinians. The 31st Regiment had 687 men in the work, and the 51st 350. The accounts of fancy correspondents of the Charleston papers speak of all our troops but incidentally and in general terms. But to this we are used. There are other things of an ungenerous character upon which we will not now dwell, and to which, indeed, we will not now refer.—We think it only right to place the above fact upon record however. Let it not be forgotten that two-thirds of the defenders of Fort Wagner were from North Carolina.

We met this week Captain S. R. BUNTING the popular and gallant commander of the excellent corps known as Bunting's Battery, which has for a long time been stationed at and near Kinston. We were glad to find the Captain in good health. We learn that Captain BUNTING has tendered his resignation as commander of the artillery company.—Being Clerk of the County Court of this County, it is probable that his presence at home became necessary. We believe that his resignation has been accepted.

### The Ring of the True Metal.

We take pleasure in copying the following editorial from the Fayetteville Observer of the 20th instant, and in endorsing every word of it. It contrasts pleasantly and well with the more than half traitorous expressions issuing from other quarters. We ask our readers to ponder it well, and to remember that the expressions it contains proceed from no "democrat or "or "destructive," but from a paper whose party affinities have always been of the opposite character, but which has had the manliness to rise above all petty distinctions, so far at least as the great issue now demanding a solution is concerned. In the presence of this issue we waive all former disagreements or more recent squabbles.

From the Fayetteville Observer, July 20, 1863.

ANOTHER CALL FOR CONSCRIPTS.—We copy the President's proclamation calling out all men, not exempted by law, between the ages of 18 and 45. This call is rendered proper and indeed indispensable, by Lincoln's call for 300,000 conscripts, to swell the forces to be employed for our subjugation. Him we, whatever force they may attempt to impose here, must be met. It will require every man and boy in the Confederacy. It is a hard duty, but it is a duty, which cannot be avoided but with the loss of everything that as individuals and as community the people of the Confederacy hold dear. The Yankee Congress has already passed laws to confiscate the property of the people of the Confederacy, and to emancipate their slaves, and the savage hordes of their fiends whenever they have secured a foothold in the South shew no good or adventure that those laws will be enforced if they ever get the power to enforce them. Their soldiers have been promised farms in the South as the reward of their services in conquering us; and they must be wholly blind who imagine that the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who have had a taste of blood and ample liberty to rob and outrage, will ever be permitted to return to the North in case of the conquest of the South. Hopeless of preserving the slaves and property of the Southern people, in the event of Northern cities would lie in the quartering of these blood thirsty villains at the South. In addition to all this, none but a Yankee, or one as vile could have criterion of perfect equality in a community one half white and the other half African. Equality, did we say? It would be worse than that, as we have abundant evidence from Norfolk, New Orleans, and other places where white men and women have been incarcerated for resenting insults committed by the Yankee officers and soldiers. Our race or the other would necessarily be exterminated. We will not dwell on the horrors of the scenes that would precede the extermination or the exodus of the rebellious race, but of one thing we may be assured, that the African would have the active sympathy and aid of our Northern conquerors, who have already put arms in their hands whilst having at their mercy our defenseless weak on out of the hands of white men in towns of which they have obtained possession.

Under such circumstances, and our readers know that we have stated them correctly, it is USELESS TO TALK OF PEACE, until the North shows a willingness to have peace, or at least to enter upon negotiations. That they are not prepared for this is manifest from their refusal even to listen to so distinguished a commissioner as Vice President Stephens upon a secondary point.

We repeat, it is USELESS TO TALK OF PEACE. We must talk of war, and wage war, until the enemy tires of war. History is full of examples, for our encouragement, of more unequal and even more bloody wars, that finally result, ed in the triumph of the people fighting for their rights, their homes, and their lives. It is the will of God that we suffer occasional disasters. Let us not by our own wilful perfidy a combination of all the worst disasters that can befall a people—immediate loss of property, liberty, honor, and eventually of life also. Courage, then, southern men! Have unbounded confidence the moment of adversity, not to indulge despair, but to nerve themselves against disaster, and to compel victory. Assured that we are battling, for the right, nothing but the will of God should conquer us, and that will has been, so far, more manifested in our favor than against us.

We find little or nothing in the Charleston papers relative to affairs there that has not already been anticipated by the telegraph. On Monday the bombardment was kept up from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., when the fleet gradually hauled off.

Nothing of the doings yesterday.—*Daily Journal*, 22d.

ADVICES as we have to hit on something definite in regard to the reports of European recognition, mediation or intervention, the Yankee raid upon the upper end and perhaps the centre of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, has by stopping the trains on that road for a time deprived us of the chance of getting any Northern news by mail, while of course the telegraph wires are also cut, and we are thus completely isolated for the time being from the Capital of the Confederacy. Stuart his cavalry which are good to scour Pennsylvania, and which have secured it, and brought out fifteen miles long of horses and mules. They did nothing, in fact took no part and could take no part in the battles around Gettysburg, nor have they done much since. A regiment or two of them, well mounted and held well in hand ready to launch at a moment's warning, would go much to protect property both in our railroads and in the houses, lands, negroes and personal effects of our citizens. This raiding requires summary police measures to be adopted. Gen. MAGRUDER, staying at Kinston and supposing that the enemy is going towards Wilson, don't stop the enemy from going to Tarboro' and Rocky Mount, and, as we learn, destroying the Rail road Bridge over the Tar River between Rocky Mount and Battleboro'. It is also reported that they burned Mr. BARTLE's Factory at the Falls of the Tar River, not far from the Railroad. This will be a great loss to the people of that section, as it supplied cotton yarn to all that part of the country.

Of course, after doing all the harm they can, the enemy will go back to Newbern or Washington, or wherever they came from. The wires will be put up—the railroad communication restored and the public, excepting the immediate sufferers, will begin to forget this raid, when, lo and behold, the raiders will make their appearance in a fresh place. Perhaps they will pay another visit to Duplin and Onslow, or give Wayne a call, or even make a reconnoissance of New Hanover, which is not likely unless they come in force. Without pretending to military knowledge anybody can see that we need cavalry, or at least men mounted on good horses, and armed with good guns.

*Daily Journal*, 21st.

We saw a gentleman this morning just from Charleston, having left that city yesterday afternoon. He informed us on the authority of a physician, who had been on Morris' Island on Sunday giving professional assistance to the wounded, that our people had buried full six hundred of the enemy, and that there were still more to bury. This would indicate that the loss of the enemy was even greater than had been supposed.—*Daily Journal*, 21st.

We copy from the Charleston Courier the long and interesting account of the bombardment of Fort Wagner last Saturday, and of the attempt made to storm that work during the night of the same day. In the absence of general news by mail or telegraph, we hardly knew of anything else that would be equally interesting.

WHY VICKSBURG was only victualled for forty-seven days must always remain a mystery. General PEMBERTON had long ago made the most stringent rules against allowing any provisions to go out of the department of Mississippi. The people of Mobile were not allowed to carry off a bushel of corn or a pound of bacon:—General PEMBERTON forbade it. He wanted all there was for the use of the army. So strictly was this rule enforced that great ingenuity was required and exerted too, in running the PEMBERTON blockade. Most people recollect the anecdote of the citizen of Mobile who contrived to smuggle some hams from under General PEMBERTON's nose, said hams being enclosed in a box precisely similar to those in which coffins are put for transportation. The box was duly marked "Private John Hogg" and directed to Mobile. Yet with all this strictness and with the country full of corn and bacon, after full warning, Vicksburg is caught with little above six weeks provisions. Verily Gen. Pemberton was found in the same predicament alluded to by General SCOTT in a speech on Western Steamboat—a part of his garments was disarranged.

JOHNSTON did find things in a pickle sure enough, when he got to Mississippi and perhaps he could have done nothing else than what he actually did do, but then why did he not go sooner? He was General-in-Chief of that whole section and ought to have seen to things.

There are things that we suppose we never will know, and there are others of which it seems to be considered a sort of petit treason for an editor to speak of, but for the life of us we can't help saying that the Vicksburg affair is still a puzzle to us. We don't understand it. We don't like it. It is "all a muddle."

### The Wheel of Fortune.

Twenty-three years ago last November Louis Napoleon, the present Emperor of France, left the St. Charles Hotel without paying his board bill. In the New Orleans Bee of of November 20, 1839 appeared the following account of the "noble Count's" departure from that city:

Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, whose arrival in this city was announced in several of the papers, has left New Orleans in high dudgeon, and for just reasons. He was yesterday morning informed by the proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel that it was customary for gentlemen travelling without baggage (the Count was scantily provided in that way for a man of his titular dimensions) to pay for their board in advance; whereupon the following dialogue ensued:

Count—My name is a sufficient guarantee for my bill.

Publican—Your name, Count, is a very good one, but won't buy marketing.

Count—Make out my bill.

Publican—It shall be done.

The clerk thereupon presented the bill, made out in the name of Count L. N. Bonaparte.

"My name," said the Count, "is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. I wish it so stated, in full, in the account."

A second bill was made out, and the entire name written out in fair, legible letters.

"My name is Count Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince of Segovia, Kamschatka, and other dependencies. Say so in the bill," responded the sprig of nobility.

"I will not make out a third bill," said the clerk.

"Then I'll be damned if I pay it," said his Excellency, and forthwith absquatulated.

We copy this thing, which is going the rounds, simply for the purpose of saying that it is wholly untrue. LOUIS NAPOLEON was not in New Orleans at the time mentioned. We don't think he ever was in New Orleans at all. It is made out of the whole cloth. As for his destitution, etc., in New York, even, as sometimes reported, we believe that to be all gammon. The Queen Hortense, his mother, was a millionaire. He is connected by blood and marriage, (not his own marriage,) with some of the highest and wealthiest aristocracy of England. The man, LOUIS NAPOLEON, for he was a grown man when he visited the United States, never was so different from the man we now know, and all the world knows, never was so different from the present Dictator of Europe as the relenters of *canards* would have us to believe.

### From Charleston.

We learn that the 51st regiment N. C. T. was in the fight on Morris Island on Saturday evening and behaved remarkably well. None of the field or staff officers were injured One Lieutenant in company "E" was killed, one wounded and a Captain wounded. There was quite a number of privates killed and wounded? but we have not heard the names.

We also learn that the loss in company "G" (Captain Lippitt's) is quite small. This company is mostly from Wilmington. We expect to get full particulars shortly.

MANY MONTHS ago we took occasion to express our solemn conviction that no such cause as ours, supported by such a people as ours, ever had been or ever could be lost. It could never fail unless abandoned or betrayed.

Since that expression was made we have seen as dark, yea, darker hours than this, and many of them, yet they never once shook our faith in the final triumph of our cause On the contrary, even our very defeats or disasters tended only to strengthen us in the belief that such a people could not be conquered. From each fall there was a fresh rebound exhibiting in the strongest light the indomitable spirit of our people, and showing of what efforts such a people, animated by such a spirit, are capable.

And on the occasion of each reverse to our arms has come forth the voice of the croakers, dispiriting our soldiers and our citizens, telling them that there is no use trying, that we are whipped and they told us so. These people are doing all that they can to defeat the cause in which the South is engaged They are doing all that they can to procure the abandonment of that cause. They are exaggerating all the evils of the struggle, all the reverses to our arms. They are preaching up peace, when in fact no terms of peace are open to us but those of absolute submission to LINCOLN and SEWARD, the Cisseverance of North Carolina from her Southern Sisters and her alliance with the people of Beast BUTLER, Brute MILROY, Dog ROSECRANZ, etc. This is the entertainment to which the soldiers and the citizens of North Carolina are invited To abandon the cause now, or to counsel its abandonment is virtually to betray it. What that is let the judgment of an honest and a virtuous people pronounce.

Peace! At the very name the purest pulses of the heart throb. Peace! The return of husbands and fathers to their wives and children, of sons to their parents, of brothers to their sisters. Peace! the arrest of human slaughter, the stoppage of human bloodshed. Who does not pray for peace! But in the name of the fathers and the brothers, and the sons and the husbands who have fallen in this contest, we ask, shall it be said that *their* blood has been shed in vain. Why, it would cry out from the very ground against a peace founded upon submission to LINCOLN and a reconstruction of a Union which North Carolina through her Convention solemnly and unanimously repudiated hardly more than two brief years ago. Has the war in its progress developed such amiable traits in the character of "our Northern Brethren" that we should now be anxious to be taken back to their embrace, gory with the blood of our people, foul with the mire of plunder and rapine? Shall our gallant soldiers be disbanded and returned home to their families only to find themselves and their posterity vassals of the North, tributaries, appendages, worse than colonists?

All our people favour peace on fair terms, but he who talks now about conferences with the Lincolnite Government upon fair terms, or upon any terms short of absolute submission, moral and physical subjugation, talks wide of the mark. LINCOLN has already refused a conference designed to bring about an arrangement whereby the war could be carried on according to the usages of civilized nations.—While such a spirit animates the Federal Government, what we ask, could we expect to result from making our Congressional elections turn on the proposition that Congress shall appoint Commissioners to meet others on the part of LINCOLN? Suppose Congress should appoint such Commissioners, all the capacity in which LINCOLN would agree to receive them would be that of suppliants crawling to his foot-stool ready to cast the honor and liberties of their country under his feet, and offer up for his delectation the heads of President DAVIS and other "rebels" on a charger. Some may like that sort of thing,—we don't.

We have had enough of angry discussions in North Carolina—enough of partizanship in all conscience. We deprecate, we avoid both; We appeal to the people on the merits of the question before us and before them. We wish to be strictly parliamentary in all we say. We wish to make no attacks upon individuals. We see movements on foot. We examine and characterize such movements. We tell our people plainly and candidly that we know there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts. We say in all sincerity that if this movement means anything, it means re-construction—submission. We warn the people at home. We warn the soldiers in camp that such is its nature, such its tendency, such will be its result, if successful. We have called their attention to the state of abjectness to which that result would lead—the state of vassalage in which it would place us In their hands are the issues. They are sovereign. Let them submit to LINCOLN, SEWARD and BUTLER, and, in the name of all that is truthful and constitutional, let us ask them, Where would that sovereignty be?—where their independence?—Who so blind that cannot see—who so stupid that cannot understand—who so abject that would submit?

### Eighteenth Regiment.

We had the pleasure this morning of meeting Lieut. Col. MCGILL of the 18th Regiment N. C. T., who is home on furlough, having been wounded in the battle of the 3d inst., near Gettysburg The Colonel was struck down by a wound in the neck while the battle was actually going on, and of the latter part of the fight of that day he is unable to give any account, save what he received from others.—He left on Saturday morning, the 4th inst. He believes that the regiment lost about 80 men in killed and wounded—a large proportion of the wounds being comparatively slight. Col. BARRY, who somehow has been reported as killed on Friday, was all safe on Saturday when Lieut. Col. MCGILL left.

Among the officers wounded besides Lieut. Col. MCGILL are, Acting Adjutant BLAKE, wounded. Lieut. COLVIN, Company "E," wounded in arm. Lieut. INMAN, Company "D," wounded and taken. Lieut. TOLER of Company "K," wounded. Lieut. NIXON of Company "G," severely wounded and missing, supposed to have been captured.

*Daily Journal*, 20th.

THE news by telegraph this morning is highly interesting and may well be regarded important if true. We must see further before we attach any great value to the reported mediation and recognition news in Europe, or feel certain that the English Seward, EARL RUSSELL has resigned; or, even supposing that fact established, we have no assurance that the assumed cause is the real one. A few days will, no doubt solve the mystery. The reports reach us through a very unreliable channel, being founded upon something in the Baltimore American.

EARL RUSSELL'S resignation, if he has resigned, may have been due to the adverse award of the King of the Belgians in the case of the controversy between the British and Brazilian governments, submitted to him for arbitration, rather than to any difference between him and Lord PALMERSTON arising out of American affairs.

The advices from Charleston indicate hot work, with the advantages still on our side.

There is little additional from the anti-conscription riots at the North. We ha dly know what to think about that affair.—*Daily Journal*, 20th.

WE have intelligence this morning of another raid of the enemy in the direction of Tarboro' and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, probably in the neighborhood of Wilson or Rocky Mount. The wires are down, and a report reached Rocky Mount yesterday that the enemy were in possession of Tarboro'. We have no particulars, but it is supposed that they either have destroyed or will destroy bridges on the railroad. What General MARTIN is about all this time that four or five hundred mounted men are thus ravaging the country is a question we hear frequently asked.

*Daily Journal*, 20th.

### Correspondence of the Journal.

ENCAMPMENT 61ST REGT. N. C. T.,
July 19th, 1863.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The bombardment of Fort Wagner yesterday was one of the most furious of the war. The attacking force consisted of the Ironsides and five Monitors and two land batteries. It is estimated that the enemy threw about six thousand shells during the day. The defence of the Fort is one of the most gallant on record. Her guns were vastly inferior to those of the enemy. In fact the *ten* inch Columbiad was the only one which could offer any effectual resistance to the Monitors. The damage to the Fort, it being an earthwork, was very slight, and our loss during the day was four killed and fourteen wounded, although the firing of the enemy was very accurate. It may be said that the Fort was defended throughout the day by one gun.

About dusk in the evening the fleet crowded down upon the Fort, and fired at short range with remarkable vigor and rapidity. They had almost ceased a little after dark, when the signals were given from the fleet, and immediately the infantry advanced, from six to eight thousand strong to assault the work, under the mistaken idea that all of our guns were dismounted except one. As they advanced up the beach our artillery from Wagner and Sumter played on them with terrible effect; but they continued to advance nevertheless, (some of them showing a degree of courage highly commendable) until they had reached the Fort, a portion of them climbing over the parapets, and taking and maintaining one position inside of the Fort for about one hour. Two North Carolina regiments participated in the defence, (the 51st and 31st) and behaved handsomely. The conduct of the 51st has been particularly mentioned on all sides as exhibiting great gallantry and being very effective. This regiment met with a loss of sixty five killed and wounded, being one half of our entire loss. The 31st also lost a few officers. The entire loss on our side will not exceed six killed and wounded, one hundred and thirty, while that of the enemy in the assault was not less than six hundred killed, and no doubt the usual proportion in wounded.

It is very unfortunate that there is but one heavy gun mounted at Wagner, and that the enemy are aware of it.—Five or six Brook guns, or eleven inch Columbiads, would enable it to destroy or whip off the whole Yankee fleet. I do not believe, however, that the enemy can take and hold Wagner with their present force.

Two North Carolina regiments also participated in the attack upon the enemy upon James Island on Thursday, the 16th inst. They were the 61st and 31st, the former losing one killed and one wounded, and the latter five killed and wounded. It does not appear, however, from the reports of the Charleston newspapers that either of them met with any loss. Col. RADCLIFFE commanded that portion of the forces which were ordered to make the attack at Grimball's (the enemy's extreme left) consisting of the 61st Regiment and a section of the Chatham Artillery, (Captain Wharton's) and a section of Capt Blake's Battery, making in all four guns. The Pawnee and another Steamer were lying close to Grimball's Landing, with an open field in front of the landing. The attack at this end of the line was a perfect success. The 61st drove in the enemy's pickets and reserves, many of whom took refuge on board the Pawnee. The field pieces were then put in position, and opened on the gunboats at a distance of about four hundred yards. The surprise of the enemy was so great that they did not return the fire until some ten or fifteen shots had been made. The first four out of six shots struck the Pawnee. Both of the gunboats retired down the river shelling our artillerists and the 61st Regiment, all of whom were much exposed in an open field, without any protection. The artillery contest was kept up for two hours, by which time the gunboats had retreated out of range; both of them, but the Pawnee in particular, badly crippled.

The attack on the other end of the line, at Legare's, was successful in so far that the enemy were badly frightened, and some sixty or seventy killed and wounded; but there is no disguising the fact that our forces ought to have attacked the enemy's main body at Legare's, and that they would have killed and captured the whole of them with very small loss, if the attempt had been made. The result of the attack was, that the enemy were panic-stricken, and within twenty-four hours made a hasty retreat from the island.

General Clingman did not command his regiments in either of these fights, and was not given *any* command until last Saturday, and that an unimportant one at this juncture. A change was made to-day, however, by which he takes command of an important post, and will, no doubt, be *allowed* to command his own brigade again. The whole brigade is of opinion that our General has more military capacity than any other General in and around Charleston, except BEAUREGARD, and that he has been slighted and badly treated. No command was given him for five days after the arrival of his brigade, and his regiments were placed under the command of officers whom he outranked. The writer happens to know the views entertained by General Clingman previous to the attack upon the enemy on James Island, and he positively asserts that if he had been in command, the whole Yankee force would have been killed and captured, instead of being allowed to escape, and that, too, with a small loss on our side.

Very Respectfully Yours,
NORTH CAROLINA.

### The Shelling of Carlisle, Pa.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Carlisle, Pa., July 23, gives the following account of the shelling of that place by the forces under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

An engagement, as unlooked for and unexpected to the rebels as to us, took place here yesterday evening, and continued during the greater part of the night. It seems that Fitzhugh Lee, after having cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and foraged until he had got a heavy train of wagons, by a circuitous route, passed around one end of South Mountain and was hastily proceeding to join General Ewell, not being apprised of the latter's departure from Carlisle, came in contact with the Union forces under command of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, said forces having just commenced to enter Carlisle, footsore and legweary, on the Harrisburg pike, while Lee's men were pressing upon the York pike.

At first Gen. Lee was somewhat puzzled to know the cause of this unexpected turn of affairs, so he entered into a slight skirmish with our men in order to try and ascertain our strength. Finding the Union force heavier than he at first expected, Lee sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town, and in the event of non-compliance with the demand, requesting the women and children to be removed, for, as he expressed it, it was his intention to shell the town, regardless of all consequences such action might entail. Gen. Smith promptly replied that he would not surrender the town under any circumstances whatever, and would take occasion to have the women and children removed at once.

Thus matters remained for some little while, General Smith notifying the citizens of their danger. It appears that General Lee was reluctant to shell the town, and sent in another flag of truce, making a demand similar to the first one. Gen. Smith also made a similar reply, and the flag of truce returned.

Immediately the enemy opened on the town with shell and grape and canister, but principally shell. These tore through the streets, penetrated public and private buildings, destroying furniture, &c., to a great extent. Trees were cut down in the streets in all directions.—The people took refuge in their cellars with their children, &c., while in many instances the shells were tearing through the houses above them.

The enemy kept up a steady fire three hours and then ceased off. About midnight General Lee sent in another flag of truce, asking Gen. Smith to reconsider his former answer and surrender the town; also requesting the bearer of the flag of truce to tell Gen. Smith that Gen. Lee thought Gen. S. very mean because he did not come out to fight him instead of compelling him to shell the town. Gen. Smith again said he would not surrender the town, nor would he entertain any more flags of truce for such demand.

The enemy thereupon again opened fire and continued it at intervals till about three a. m.

During all this time heavy skirmishing was kept up with infantry on our side. We did not reply heavily with our artillery for certain good reasons. Toward morning the enemy got out of ammunition and had to make his fire less brisk.

While shelling the town Gen. Lee sent his train off by the mountain road, and at daylight withdrew his entire command, which consisted entirely of mounted men, estimated at fifteen hundred, and six pieces of artillery.

The rebels set fire to the barracks. These are now destroyed, but the walls are standing. They also fired one building of the gas works by shell, and also set fire accidently to two or three barns by shells. The barracks were built when Carlisle was a British post, anterior to the Revolution. Major Andre was once in command here. They covered some six acres of ground, and were quite extensive and strongly built of brick and stone.

Lee had about one hundred and fifty wagons and a large drove of horses and mules, all captured property.

From the Raleigh Register.

### Aid and Comfort to the Yankees.

A friend has sent to us the following extracts from the Baltimore American of the 6th inst:

*Important from Newbern N. C.—Growing Dissatisfaction with the Confederacy.*

NEW YORK, July 5—The correspondent of the Associated Press, at Newbern, N. C., writes as follows:

NEWBERN, N. C., June 30—An elaborate article appeared in the Raleigh Standard on the 23d, believed to be from the pen of the Hon. W. A. Graham, denying the right of Secession from the Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, exclaiming against the propriety of and any just cause for the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the Confederate States.

The wife and little daughter of Charles Henry Foster were intercepted last week, near Windsor, Bertie county, N. C., while endeavoring to reach the Union lines, by a company of Georgia cavalry, and refused permission to proceed. The people of the county were greatly exasperated at the outrage, and a strong Confederate guard was placed around the house in which Mrs. Foster was imprisoned. On Thursday Mrs. Foster was compelled to return to her home in Murfreesborough, N. C.

The Raleigh Standard, of the 23d, favors a Convention of all the States to procure peace, either by reconstruction of the Union or by peaceable separation.

The Rev. R. J. Graves, of Hillsboro' North Carolina, who was arrested last autumn, on the charge of treason to the Confederacy, has just been discharged through the efforts of the Hon. W. A. Graham. The Raleigh Standard congratulates the people upon the result, and republishes, with approving comment, the article made the pretext for his arrest.

*From North Carolina—Southern Newspaper intelligence—Affairs at Vicksburg—A Block of Buildings Burnt.*

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—The Portsmouth Virginian, July 2d, says: "Reliable information has been received here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily expected. A disaffection toward the Government of Jeff Davis, radical and wide spread, exists in the State, and overtures have been made to General Foster, which will shortly lead to important results

It is impossible to calculate the mischief that has been done by certain parties in this State. From the very outset of the war, the Yankees have been taught to believe that there was a strong Union sentiment in North Carolina which would sooner or later detach her from the Confederacy, and reannex her to the Federal Union. In the embittered and persistent hostility to the Confederate Government, and the measures of President Davis' administration, manifested by the Raleigh Standard and its "conservative" followers, taken in connection with the course of the Legislature, the Yankees find reasons for believing that they have only to continue the war with vigor in order to paralyse the Confederacy, by securing a Union State in its heart. The Standard and its followers, are well aware of the effects of their conduct. They see how greedily their sayings and doings are snapped up by the Yankees, and still, with eyes open to the mischief they are working, they persevere. People in other States look with amazement on the condition of things in North Carolina. They see her troops poured out in shoals to fight the battles of the Confederacy. They see them fighting as bravely as the bravest, on every battle field, and yet the course of the Legislature and the Organ of its majority, would lead them to believe that disaffection was rife in the State. Surely a condition so anamalous never before existed. The Historian of this war, if he writes truthfully and impartially, will *pillory* the wretches who have tarnished, and blurred the fair fame of the Old North State.

Since the above was written, we have seen the Raleigh Standard of the 17th inst., in which we find an editorial article which fully warrants us in charging the editor of that paper with being in favour of peace on any terms, and a reunion with the Yankees.—To test the sentiment of the people of the State on this subject he proposes to make the question of peace an issue in the approaching Congressional elections.—Thus while the souls and energies of the people of North Carolina should be bent on frustrating the efforts of the Yankees to subjugate us, this man proposes to divide the people and to encourage the Yankees, by an issue which resolves itself into this: "*Shall we fight on, or shall we stop the war by consenting to reunite with the Yankees, and take such terms as they will give us?*" On which side of this issue the Editor of the Raleigh *Standard* will be found there needs no ghost to tell. This proposition, too, is put out by the Editor of the *Standard* at this time for the purpose of embarrassing the execution of the President's Proclamation calling for conscripts up to the age of 45 If such conduct is not treasonable, then we know not what treason is. Will not the *Standard's* article be "nuts" for its Yankee friends? We will publish the article in our next issue.

### The Late Battles.

The New York Daily *News* is the only Yankee journal which seems disposed to tell the truth in regard to the late battles in Pennsylvania. That paper says:

"Amid this din of false rumors, however, those who have held fast to General Meade's authentic despatches have not been deceived. They have known that the triumph of the Northern army has consisted in not being defeated, and that to have repulsed the attack of the Confederates, though with prodigious loss to ourselves, is the extent of our victory.

"The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners during the three days' battles in and near Gettysburg, turns out to have been about equal on either side. Our loss in officers is almost unprecedented. Sixteen, and, according to some accounts, eighteen, Federal Generals were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and the list of subordinate officers received, who were put *hors de combat*, runs up already to several hundreds, which number will be greatly increased when the full returns come in. Gen. Meade promised that an accurate list of all who were killed and wounded should be sent to the War Department two days since; but with the usual cruel, tantalizing reticence, and disregard of the popular wish, which characterizes Mr. Stanton, it has not yet been communicated to the public. It may be safely calculated, however, that the Confederates and Federals lost in the neighborhood of 25,000 men each, with the advantage in favor of Gen. Meade of not having compelled Gen. Lee to relinquish for the moment the effort to destroy the army, which interposes between himself, Baltimore and Washington."

### General Instructions for Battle.

We reprint from the pamphlet lately issued under authority of the General of this Department the following hints, which should be carefully studied and remembered:

1. Field and company officers are specially enjoined to instruct their men, under all circumstances, to fire with deliberation at the feet of the enemy; they will thus avoid overshooting, and, besides, wounded men give more trouble to our adversary than his dead, as they have to be taken from the field.

2. Officers in command must be cool and collected in action, hold their men in their hand, and caution them against useless, aimless firing. The men must be instructed and required each one to single out his mark. It was the deliberate sharpshooting of our forefathers in the Revolution of 1776, and at New Orleans in 1815, which made them so formidable against the odds with which they were engaged.

3. In the beginning of a battle, except by troops employed as skirmishers, the fire by file will be avoided; it excites the men, and renders their subsequent control difficult; fire by wing or company should be resorted to instead. During the battle, the officers and non-commissioned officers must keep the men in ranks, enforce obedience, and encourage and stimulate them if necessary.

4. Soldiers must not be permitted to quit the ranks to strip or rob the dead, nor even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect our wounded is to drive the enemy from the field; the most pressing, highest duty is to win the victory.

*Chas. Courier.*

### The Decision of the English Courts in the Case of the Alexandra.

The London Post of a recent date contains a synopsis of the decision of the English Courts in the case of the Alexandra, which vessel was seized on the suspicion that she was intended for the Confederate service. The Post says:

Nominally, the point left for the decision of the jury was whether the Crown or a firm of Liverpool merchants were the rightful owners of an unfinished ship; but, practically, the matter for adjudication was whether the ship builders of this country are precluded from constructing ships which may eventually be devoted to warlike purposes against a State with which we are at present at peace. On the one side exists the obligations to preserve intact our commercial rights, and on the other those which make it incumbent upon us to prevent our ports and dock yards being made available for the equipping and fitting out of ships or armaments for the purposes of aggression against a friendly Power. Passing from the purely legal consideration of the case, it is manifest that, on grounds of expediency, a maritime nation like Great Britain, possessing commercial relations with every quarter of the globe, is bound faithfully and strictly to fulfill the duties appertaining to strict neutrality. We are neutrals to day; we may be belligerents to-morrow; and as we do to others so we must expect to be done by. The issue raised in the case of the Alexandra was one consequently not less important in its consequences to ourselves than to those more immediately interested in the result. We have established a precedent to which, when we are at war, neutral nations may successfully appeal. It is thus that we accept the law as laid down by the Lord Chief Baron and as confirmed by the verdict of the jury—The Judge interpreted the particular statute intended by the Legislature to prevent the equipment of ships for the purpose of aggression against a friendly Power; and the jury, applying the principles thus enunciated to the facts disclosed in evidence, decided, without a moment's hesitation, that the act had not been infringed In this verdict we entirely concur.

* * * America has for upwards of half a century had a Foreign Enlistment act similar to our own, and the decisions of American Judges afford a key to its interpretations In a case brought on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States, that great jurist, Mr. Justice Story, laid it down that although by the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act the subjects of a neutral State were precluded from equipping or arming vessels for the purpose of aggression against a friendly Power, they were not precluded from equipping and arming them for the purpose of sale to any one, belligerent or otherwise, who chose to purchase them. In other words, a neutral may equip a ship-of war just as he may construct a cannon, if he intends not to use or have it used against a friendly Power, but merely to sell it. Adopting this ruling, the Chief Baron laid it down that a British subject might equip a ship-of-war with a view of selling it to either belligerent without infringing the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act. Indeed, in the course of the trial the learned Judge asked the Attorney General whether such a course would not be legal, and as the latter declined to reply, it may be taken that it is so.

The Chief Baron went so far as to say that the object of the Foreign Enlistment act could not have been the protection of belligerents, for otherwise the exportation of contraband of war would equally have been prohibited, and that consequently English shipbuilders had as much right to sell armed ships to either belligerent as they had to sell gunpowder or cannon, or other munitions of war. In this, however, before the Court, it did not become necessary to apply these principles in their fullest signification. The Chief Baron left it to the jury whether the Alexandra was "equipped, armed, furnished or fitted out," or whether it was the intention of the defendants to "equip, arm, furnish or fit her out" within Her Majesty's dominions for purposes of aggression against the government of the United States. The act does not prohibit the "building" of ships of any description; and as it was shown that she was not, at the time of her seizure, "equipped or armed," and there was nothing to show that it was intended that she should be so equipped within Her Majesty's dominions, the defendants were entitled to a verdict.

The Alabama was frequently referred to in the course of the trial, and it may possibly illustrate the interpretation which must be put on the Foreign Enlistment act when we say that the Chief Baron, in summing up, pointed out that in her case the act was not infringed. She was built in an English port, but she was equipped and armed in Portuguese waters, where of course the English Crown possessed no jurisdiction. It may be said that, according to this interpretation the Foreign Enlistment act will prove a dead letter—It the Chief Baron's views of the object of which that act was framed—namely, not to protect belligerents, but to prevent vessels equipped for the rival Powers in neighboring docks fighting whilst still in our harbors or in our waters—is correct, it will not. If, on the other hand, its object was the protection of the commerce of a friendly Power, it certainly seems (to say the least of it) that its provisions can be very easily evaded However, with consequences neither judges nor juries have anything to do. It is, at all events, a satisfaction to feel that the Lord Chief Baron has acted in accordance with a high American authority in his interpretation of the law, and it will be impossible for the American Government to question the soundness of his opinion without also impugning that of the greatest of their lawyers, Mr. Justice Story.

### Effects of the War on our Social System.

Many persons, (says the Columbus *Sun*) both from natural constitution and from habit, are accustomed to look on the *dark side*. And it should create no surprise when we see persons, as we sometimes do, who look upon us as a *ruined people*—who complain of the way in which the government is administered—who speak as though our social system were perfectly unhinged, and the whole country rocking to ruin. These persons are honest in the expression of their fears, we allow; but they are either not familiar with the history of revolutions, or have been slow in receiving instruction from its teachings.

That we have suffered socially by the war, is freely admitted; and it is not to be expected but that a nation will retrograde in its civilization during a civil war; but, all things considered, our social system has stood the shock admirably. It we compare ourselves with the English during their long civil commotions, we lose nothing by the comparison. From the decapitation of Charles the First, to the accession of William of Orange, they scarcely had any thing that could properly be called peace; and their society was upheaved from its very foundations.

If we contrast ourselves with the French during their celebrated revolution, we have everything in our favor. And our social condition even compares well with that of our fathers during the first American revolution.—Even Washington, who was by no means narrow-minded and Puritanical, had to complain of the moral defection of the people and their want of patriotism.

There may be more speculation and selfishness now than then; but it should be remembered that our armies are vastly larger and our population more numerous. There is, it must be confessed, much corruption in *practice*; but our *theory* of human life and society is undergoing no dangerous reforms. It is a little remarkable that in the multifarious excitements of revolution, no essential principle of our moral and social philosophy has attacked—no new-fangled notion of social life brought forward.

The French during their revolution, not only attempted to break down the existing form of government, but the prevailing social and religious systems. They attempted to annul the Bible and dethrone its Author; and such was the condition of their social and political system, that no man could feel secure of his life for a single day. But *our* society rests on the same great ethical principles that it did before the war. The Bible is still our book, God our hope, and there is still enough moral integrity in our society to prevent it from falling to pieces from its own weight.

### State Educational Association of North Carolina.

The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, will be held in Lexington; the session to commence at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th day of August next.

This Annual Meeting is called at an earlier day in the year than usual, in order that it may precede the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in the month of September; and it is to be hoped that the members of the body will consider it a duty to attend, if possible.

The Association has by the blessings of Providence, been kept alive during this trying crisis, and has been made a means of great good to the State; and through its ag

...rection interest bonds opened on the 20th. Of ...ccepted which ranged at a premium averaging ...e hundred per cent. Another call for bids ...s will be issued immediately.

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## ...TE RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, July 22d, 1863.

...express gives an account of the Yankee ...Carolina. The Yankees numbered from four ...and came from Washington, N. C. At ...burned the depot, five thousand bales ...factory, owned by Wm. S. Battles, ...Tarboro' Branch containing two ...thousand pounds of bacon, which ...bridge over Tar river, short distance ...was destroyed. The Rail Road track ...or two.

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## ...OM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, VA., July 21st, 1863.

...from our army. All quiet. There ...ing the position of the Yankees. ...believed they have recrossed ...force, or towards what position ...their movements are all ...making arrangements accord... ...today that there has been a riot in ...

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## ...T LYNCHBURG.

LYNCHBURG VA., July 22, 1863.

...ssion road bring reports from ...Yankee raiders were captured on Mon... ...river in Mercer county by the ...Virginia. A number of negroes and ...by the Yankees were recovered. About ...were killed in Wythe county, among them the ...

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...Virginian (Sissa) Daily Clarion.

## ...Sea vation Question.

...speculation of Vicksburg, the Mo... ...of the 10th instant says:

...want of common prudence of ...report from. For more than a year ...blockaded, and the country was ...well stocked to throw into it. W... ...of idiots or individuals in criminal... ...we have lost an impor... ...the outset with a tide of ...Alabama because Gen. ...position Vicksburg. He had ...and he did not do it. He ...ment to come out of Missis... ...Mobile, and the reason ...for the Mississippi ...led him if he induced it ...and at this moment the ...plans loaded with corn.

...We have no disposition to ...administration." It does no good. ...But a plain state... ...conclusions therefrom, never ...generally productive of benefit.— ...functionary, who has been ...and whose career cannot ...of facts and an honest and ...be set down ...command or to fill responsible ...

...all hands that the fall of Vicks... ...brought about by the scarcity of pro... ...investigation should be had ...for a great disaster, im... ...the nation and the liberty and pros... ...fixed upon the proper in... ...scarcity has overtaken us, and ...The responsibility cannot be ...under to another, and the cry of ...raised for the losses are too great ...for such subterfuges. Now, who ...the authors of this mighty disas... ...neglect to furnish Vicks... ...He sent Bowen to ...or six thousand men to repel ...thirty thousand. Of course ...gallantly heroic in its ...hundreds of gallant men were frust... ...Raymond was next fought ...a few thousand brave men ...six or eight times their num... ...Black Creek followed and with a ...Vicksburg fell, for, except to lose men ...of the Mississippi river, with... ...restoration of the ...intentions of the ene... ...bar of justification. Their de... ...forward.

...command of the Department ...East Louisiana last fall." His de... ...important in the Confederacy, ...several hundred miles of the Mississippi ...of his extensive command we had ...line of the Mississippi from Vicks... ...Red river for many hundreds ...was a rich country, overflow... ...of the necessaries of life. ...Vicksburg plenty of steamboats to ...efficiently managed.—When ...State of Mississippi to draw ...corn, going a beg... ...Counties above Yazoo river ...wasted, destroyed or taken ...supplied a large army for six ...published facts, and cannot be ...

...officers continued for weeks ...the arrival of Gen. Pemberton. Had ...energetic administration ...which a whole army time was al... ...from Louisiana, Texas ...the armies of the De... ...provisioned Vicksburg twelve ...the fortifications!—Vicks... ...fact. It is as true as any ...Scriptures.

...strongly hold the commander-in-... ...was ever true spirits in his depart... ...the chief glory of success be ...responsible for failures. The ...according to the fall of Vicks... ...failed to provision that ...with ample time and op... ...him, he is the man who ...for placing the country in ...incalculable misery upon ...happy households, and ...which will lead to the ...valuable lives.

...dismissed from the moment ...to the time of his cap... ...fully as injudicious ...neglect to furnish Vicks... ...He sent Bowen to ...or six thousand men to repel ...thirty thousand. Of course ...gallantly heroic in its ...hundreds of gallant men were frust... ...Raymond was next fought ...a few thousand brave men ...six or eight times their num... ...Black Creek followed and with a ...Vicksburg fell, for, except to lose men ...of the Mississippi river, with... ...restoration of the ...intentions of the ene... ...bar of justification. Their de... ...forward.

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...dismissed from the moment ...to the time of his cap... ...fully as injudicious ...

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...well known that ...United States had determined to ...army and all sacrifices. Mr. Lin... ...Adjutant General of the ...in a speech at Helena declared that ...captured if it cost the whole army ...possession of Vicksburg was tan... ...of the Mississippi river, with... ...restoration of the ...intentions of the ene... ...bar of justification. Their de... ...forward.

...command of the Department ...East Louisiana last fall." His de... ...important in the Confederacy, ...several hundred miles of the Mississippi ...of his extensive command we had ...line of the Mississippi from Vicks... ...Red river for many hundreds ...was a rich country, overflow... ...of the necessaries of life. ...Vicksburg plenty of steamboats to ...efficiently managed.—When ...State of Mississippi to draw ...corn, going a beg... ...Counties above Yazoo river ...wasted, destroyed or taken ...supplied a large army for six ...published facts, and cannot be ...

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...dismissed from the moment ...to the time of his cap... ...fully as injudicious ...

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...Is the man who dodges enrolment much better than ...he who cuts his name, takes a certificate of the fact, ...and never appears at the quarters or roll call for duty? ...Let such be looked up and after.

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**List of Casualties in the 18th N. C. Regiment in the Battle of Gettysburg.**

Field and Staff—Wounded—Lieut Col J W McGill, Acting Adj't C W Blake.

Company A—Wounded—Corpl E Rhnne.

Company E—Wounded—Sergts C Ward, D Storm, P Evers, Corpls T M Russ J A Davis, slightly; Privates H Edwards, J F Rackley, T B Ellis, slightly. Missing—Privates J H Goodson, J J Rickmond, G W Miller. Killed—Corpl T W Singletary.

Company C—Wounded—Sergts M Ward, —— Marlon, Corpl Hickman

Company D—Wounded—Lieut A A Inman, Private Dowkins.

Company F—Wounded—Lieut P C Colvin, Sergt Stringfields, Corpl G Cestin, G Croum, —— Pridgen. Missing—G W Bonhour, J J Woodcock.

Company F—Capt A Maffit, missing and supposed to be severely wounded Killed—Lieut A McGregor.

Company G—Wounded—Lieut W G Nixon, who is also missing.

Company I—Killed—Sergt W Wells and Private T Blanton.

Company K—Killed—Color Bearer J E Richardson.—Wounded—Lieut A H Tolar, Private J Cromartie, —— Blackwell, —— McKay, missing, to Ferguson.

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WINDER HOSPITAL,
RICHMOND, VA., July 16th, 1863.

*Messrs. Fulton & Price.*

You will confer a special favor on me by publishing in you daily paper the casualties of Co. K, 20th N. C. Regiment, in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa:

Wounded—Privates C Fields, thigh; A Boland, leg; G W Babsan, leg; J Pelt, thigh; C A Suggs arm; J Binson, leg, J Fields foot; J E Kelly, arm; Corp l E F Yates, a m amputated; Private W H Harrison, hand.

Very respectfully, J. E. KELLEY.

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**List of Killed and Wounded in 3rd Regt N. C. T., in Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 2nd and 3 d, 1863.**

Major Wm. M. Parsley, Commanding.

Field and Staff—Adj't C James, wounded in leg.

Co A—Capt C H Albritton, commanding.

Killed—Sergts Jno R Heath and H C Kilpatrick, Privates John B itt, James Britt, W Hobbs, W West

Wounded—Capt J H Albritton, flesh wound in thigh, Lt C Lane, flesh wound in thigh; Sergt A Edwards, severely in shoulder; Sergt Gregorge Timberlake fracture of arm: Corpl Jno Ta lor, flesh wound in arm and chest; Privates C Albritton, flesh wound in thigh; W Batts, flesh wound in arm; W Eason flesh wound in leg severely; Jno W Gay, wound in wrist; J P Bill, in knee; James Ham, in hip; Benj J nes, arm slightly; R Jolly, in shoulder; W Lane, in shoulder, slightly; Jno Moore, in hip; B Marlow, in back; J L Meares, in twich; H R Pridgen, in side, slight; Benjamin Ruff, in back, severely; R Shirley, in shoulder, W Skinner, in hand; R Ward, in thigh.

Co B—Lt T J Kelly, commanding

Killed—1st Sergt S S Carrol; Corpl J A James, George W Byers.

Wounded—Lt Thos J Kelly, severely in chest; Corpl A Johnson, wri t; Privates F W Brinson, in leg; J C Bostick, knee, severely; J D Brown, leg amputated; A E Fredericks, in back; B Grady, slightly in back; D J Mathis, in thigh; W J Pickett, ——; B B Worley, in arm; C Satterson, in back; R A McLaughlin, in thigh.

Co C—Lieut G P Mallett, commanding.

Killed—Corpl D J Montgomery, Geo W Wilson, Thomas Flowers, W H Giles, John Sanderson.

Wounded—Sergt D Autry, in head; Pates W Faircloth, in neck; P Neal, in back, severely; Allen Jones, in hip, slight; D Williford, in arm; H J Williford, in hand; J M Johnston, in head; J W Alphin, in hand; M Mitchell, in hip; August Smith, hand slight; J M L Wallace, leg, slightly; O McPeiter, head and back; Jas Jones, leg; J Rouse, hand; Jno Baily, shoulder and back, severely.

Co. D—Lieut Jno Cowan commanding.

Killed A Hethcock, A Manning.

Wounded—W H Best, in testicle; J P Davis, in arm; Chas English, in arm; L Kornegay, finger amputated; L Manning, in face; J E Neal, in forehead and eye; D Wood, slightly, A Weeks, severely.

Co E—Lieut Stokely commanding.

Wounded—Sergt Jno Gornto, both arms, severely; Private B Dunn, leg amputated; A P Geddings, in back; W Heady, side and head; J D Hunsucker, in thigh; D Millis, in leg; W W Moore, in leg; N J Nichols, in leg, slightly.

Co. F—Lieut E T Garrison commanding.

Killed—Lieut E T Garrison, Lieut H Potter.

Wounded—Sergt J W Simpson in face; Corpl J H Hewitt, in groin; H M Bishop, in leg; Jas M King, in leg and thigh; Jno Montgomery, in shoulder; R F Robbins, in head and finger; C el Farrow, in arm, slight; J Smith, in side, slightly; P O Weeks, in arm, slight.

Co G—Capt E H Armstrong, commanding.

Killed—Privates D H Wiggins, Isaac Sutton, D Owen.

Wounded—Lieut James J Mette, dangerously in lungs; Sergts L J Henderson, severely in thigh; O C Hill, slightly in hand; J P Smith, in foot; J P Ketcham, in finger; Corpls J R Young, severely through hip; W F Coke, severely in shoulder; Privates H E Henderson, slightly in hand; W E Jones, in shoulder; W E Kellam, in hand; J P Langley, leg amputated; L Phillips, foot, slightly; E W O Riggs, chest and abdomen; B M Riggs, severely in neck; J L Shephard, side, slightly; B Shepard, in hand; B Reese, in arm; W Crews, in thigh; J W Thompson, in hand; E A Littleton, in abdomen, since died.

Co H—Lt Lyons, commanding.

Killed—Sergt Presnell, A T Benson, Privates J D Lamberk, C S Sellars, J T Williams.

Wounded—Sergt J M Sikes, in arm; D H Callahan, in thigh; W H Young, in back; N P Holloman, gun shot fracture shoulder joint; W Buie, in arm; W Vuncannon, shoulder; J H Loude milk; Corpl J M Strader, thigh; Sergt David Sikes, arm; C S Sikes, arm; Jos Baldwin, Jas Baldwin, in breast; J Brady, breast, slightly; J H Kukman, in hand; D M Thompson, face, severely.

Co I—Lieut Stone, commanding.

Killed—W H Martin, W Lassiter, W Davis.

Wounded—Sergt J Watson, in back; D B Witherson, in leg; A King, in arm; G A Littlefield, contusion in leg; P P Glenn, in hip; G T Allen, fracture of jaw; W Davis, since died.

Co K—Lt Ward, commanding.

Killed—A M Simley, C F Futch, M D Mott.

Wounded—Sgt S P Rand, both shoulders, severely; W B Player, in hand, severely; J B Brown, in shoulder; Sergt G B Lee, in hand, severely; J H Carter, in wrist; T Moore, in wrist; Jonas Jones, in thigh; J Hines, in side, slightly; R. Ramsay, in arm; J B Bake, in hand; G W Foy, in hand; James Britt, finger amputated.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 31 |
| Wounded | 127 |
| Total | 161 |

About Eighty of the most severely wounded men were left to the hands of the enemy, for want of means of transportation. Sufficient means were provided for their comfort, our own surgeons being detailed for that purpose.

THOMAS F. WOOD,
Asst. Surgeon 3d N. C. T.

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HEADQ'RS 51st REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
Sullivans Island, S. C.,
July 20th, 1863.

*Messrs. Editors:* I enclose you a list of casualties of the 51st regiment N. C. Troops, in an engagement with the enemy at Battery Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 18th, 1-63. They shelled us eleven and-a-half (11½) consecutive hours, beginning at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and continued until their infantry made the assault at 7 o'clock, P. M., and we fought them until 11½ o'clock, P. M., and repulsed them with a heavy loss in prisoners, wounded and killed, besides ten negro prisoners taken.

They shelled us from three points, making a cross fire at the rate of twenty shells per minute for a short time. Such bombardment is not recorded in history.

Our boys fought most bravely, they outnumbering us largely. The line of works held by this regiment co uld not more than half the entire works, and was successfully held. No Yankee having succeeded in mounting our part of the ramparts, or broke our line. The Yankees fought desperately to the left of our lines—they mounting the parks, and for a time it was feared would effect an entrance.

Our regiment had been on the Island working night and day, got little or no sleep for six days and nights, and was nearly exhausted before the fight began. Gen Taliaferro complimented the conduct of our boys during the fight.

The South Carolina Heavy Artillery did the fighting until the assault was made, acted nobly and lost heavily. Their Lieut. Col. Simpkins, a noble and brave officer, was killed.

Co A—Capt Souther and, commanding.

Wounded—Capt E Southerland, in hip; Lt W H Littlejohn, in hip and knee; Privates E Holmes, severely; Thos Atkinson, slightly; J Cauthels, in face, slightly; L B Mathis, slightly.

Killed—D J West.

Co B—Capt W R Bell, commanding.

Lts Herring and Smith, slightly wounded.

Killed—Privates R J Ezzell and Patten Merritt.

Missing——Strickliu.

Wounded—Sgt J T McArthur; Corpl T J Thornton; Private L T Ezzell, slightly; Armstrong and Wood slightly.

Co C—Lt R J Simms, commanding.

Killed—Privates R J Carroll, E Bostic and G F Groves.

Wounded—Sgt W B Bowden, H Hunter, K James, J S Pickett, J Jones, slightly; F Ganner, leg amputated

Co D—R J McEachin, Captain commanding, wounded slightly.

Wounded—Lt J D Mallory, in neck, slightly; Private J A Evans, slightly in arm; L Massilenth, seriously in arm and shoulder. A Graham, slightly.

Killed—Malcom J McDonald.

Co E—Capt W H Pope, commanding.

Killed—Lt Giles W Thompson; Private J Parker.

Wounded—Privates A J Branch, slightly; A C Lee, E C Branch, A Barnes, E Grimsley, slightly; R Wilcox, slightly; Corpl Harrington, slightly; M Wilkerson.

Missing—J Butler.

Co F—Lt A C Fulmore, commanding.

Killed—Corpl S Spivey; Privates S Clements, W Boon, W Breser, S Lock, A Baxley.

Wounded—Sgt J C Faulk, S Grartham, J Henderson, N Barber.

Missing—A Spring.

Co G—Capt J W Lippitt, commanding.

Killed—Private C A Moore.

Wounded—Corpl R K Hinson, slightly; Privates E Blanton, mortally; J Arnols, seriously; M Blanton, slightly, W Jernigan, seriously, Jordan Penn, badly; W J Burney, head, slightly; J P Hinson and J J Blanton, slightly.

Co I—Capt G Sloan, commanding.

Wounded—M McJ Smith, slightly; W J Taylor, slightly; A C McDonald, seriously; J N Carroll, slightly, Uriah Bass, seriously; M Porter, seriously.

Co K—J B Underwood, commanding.

Wounded—A Branch, dangerously.

Missing—D M Bson and J G Bain.

| | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comissioned Officers | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Enlisted Men | 15 | 47 | 6 |
| | 16 | 52 | 6 |
| Grand Total | | | 74. |

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### MARRIED.

In Richmond County, N. C., on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gibbons, Capt. W. J. EVERETT, to Miss FANNY LEGRAND.

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From the Charleston Courier, 20th inst.

## ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Terrific Bombardment.—Battery Wagner fiercely assaulted.—The Federal Flag flying from the Ramparts.—One Thousand Yankees killed and wounded.—Desperate Fighting, &c., &c.

South Carolina returns to Virginia the honored greeting of her favorite son.—"GOD HAS BLESSED OUR ARMS WITH ANOTHER VICTORY!" After nine days of fierce bombardment—besieged by iron-clad gunboats, land batteries and long range guns, the heaviest missiles known in the science of destruction, the ablest engineers and an unstinted number of men, who from ship and shore have battered at our gates—it is a thought worthy to record that we stand to-day as proud, intact and defiant as at the outset of our defence. We have met our foe, strengthened as he was by every instrumentality of war. We have defeated him. Have we not reason to feel grateful to he All Wise Providence who disposes of events and to repose our faith in the same strong arm that has heretofore given us the victory in our darkest hours?

Until Saturday morning the columns of the *Courier* have described the steady, unremitting fire from the enemy that has been maintained since their occupation of Morris' Island. It has long been suspected that this was but the precursor of something more terrible, and that as soon as they could effect a foothold, and erect batteries with heavy guns a desperate attempt would be made to sweep Battery Wagner and Morris' Island of every Confederate occupant. That attempt was made on Saturday. The Federals had occupied Black Island—a small spot between James' and Morris' Islands—and thrown up a battery; they had erected two or three additional batteries on Morris' Island about one and three-quarter miles from Fort Wagner, and they had concentrated their fleet, consisting of four Monitors, the *Ironsides*, a frigate and four gunboats, some of which threw shell from mortars. Altogether the circle of fire embraced not far from seventy guns. At daylight these opened fi st deliberately, but as the morning wore on the fi e increased murderously. Two Monitors, two mortar boats and the *Ironsides* had by ten o'clock, formed a line nearly in front of Battery Wagner, and about noon three were joined by two additional Monitors.

From this time until say six o'clock the firing was almost incessant. There was scarcely an interval that did not contain a reverberation of the heavy guns, and the shock of the rapid discharges trembling through the city called hundreds of citizens to the Battery, wharves, steeples and various lookouts, where, as by an interest never felt before, they looked on a contest that might decide the fate of their fair city.

The picture was one not soon to be forgotten. Grey old Sumter lay like a pall aroused monster midway of the scene, only occasionally speaking his part in the angry dialogue. Far in the distance were the blockaders taking no part in the fray. To the right, on Cummings' Point, was a little mound of earth, and every now and then we could see a band of artillerists gathered around the guns, a volume of smoke and far to the right exploding in the vicinity of the enemy's batteries the well aimed shells. Still to the right of this was Battery Wagner, clustered above which, now bursting high in air and letting loose their imprisoned deaths now striking the sides of the work, and anon plunging into the sand on the beach and throwing up a pillar of earth or dashing into the marsh and ricocheting across the water could be seen the quickly succeeding shells and round shot of the enemy's guns, abreast of Battery Wagner. Scattered at intervals were a portion of the Federal fleet, and from these we could distinctly observe almost every second the bright flashes of flame that told of the earnest purpose in which they were engaged. Still further to the right, but concealed from view by the trees on James' Island, were the land batteries of the enemy, whose location we only knew by the heavy puffs of smoke that shot suddenly up into the air, then drifted away towards the dense clouds that had already gathered over the field of conflict.

To this heavy fire our response was but seldom—probably not oftener than once in ten minutes—and there were times when the strange rumor ran through the crowd in the city that the Fort had been disabled. We little knew then the indomitable spirit of its brave defenders who had determined to die in their places rather than yield up the noble trust that had been confided to their keeping, or how bravely they were keeping their pledge.

At half past three the flag of Battery Wagner was shot away a second time, and then it was in imitation of Sergt. Jasper, of Revolutionary memory, that Major David Ramsay, of the Charleston Battalion, assisted by Sergeant Flynn, of Captain Lord's Company, and Sergeant Shelton, of Captain Ryan's Company, I shed the bunting to a mast, and in the face of a fearful fire from sharp shooters and heavy guns, planted the Confederate banner once more in sight of the foe. In the meantime Lieut. Reddick, of the Sixty-third Georgia Regiment, had mounted the parapet, and fastened there the "Battle Flag."

During the whole of this bombardment, until six o'clock in the evening, our casualties, strange to say, only numbered four killed and fourteen wounded. After this hour the fire increased to fourfold intensity. Nothing like the rapid discharge from heavy artillery has been before seen or heard on this continent. Battery Wagner was almost silent. The artillerists, consisting of a portion of the South Carolina Regiments and two companies of a Georgia regiment, stubbornly maintained their place at the guns while great fragments of iron were dropping on every side around them.

Battery Gregg, at Cummings' Point, and Fort Sumter, taking part in the thundering chorus, were now firing with greater rapidity than at any previous time during the day. The entire horizon appeared to be lighted up with the fi ful flashings of the lurid flames that shot out from monster guns on land and sea.

During this critical period the majority of our troops were driven to shelter beneath our bomb-proofs and other works erected for their protection. But it was known to the officers commanding that such a demonstration on the part of the enemy was not without its object.

An assault had been apprehended all day. The enemy had hoped by this terrible fire not only to destroy our battery but to demoralize our troops. In both they failed.

As the shades of night began to fall the bombardment measurably relaxed. General Taliaferro, one of "Stonewall Jackson's veterans," now promptly ordered every man to the parapets, and they were hardly in their places before the word was received that the columns of the enemy were advancing to the attack.

Cooped up as our troops had been all day, and breathing the impure air of a crowded bomb proof, the summons met with a cheerful response, and they quickly repaired to their respective positions. The face of the Federals, several hundred yards distant, could now be descried advancing through the gloom, bearing towards the beach, as if to make an attack on that side of Battery Wagner. It was about quarter to 8 o'clock.

Five minutes more and the column was plainly in sight, appearing, according to the statement given the writer, to be seven lines deep.

Our batteries remained silent until the enemy reached the vicinity of our rifle pits, when grape and canister was thrown into their ranks with fearful precision and execution. Checked for an instant only, they closed up the ragged gaps in their lines and moved steadily on until within less than eighty yards.

Barely waiting the Federals to get within a destructive range, our infantry opened their fusillade, and from a fringe of fire that lined the parapet, leaped forth a thousand messengers of death. Staggering under the shock, the first line seemed for a moment checked but pushed on by those in the rear, the whole now commenced a charge at a "double quick." Our men could not charge back, but they gave a Southern yell in response to the Yankee cheer, and awaited the attack. On they came over the sand hills tripping and stumbling in the mine pits their own shells had dug, until they reached the ditch of the battery; then it was a moments' work for those who survived our terrible fire of musketry to clamber up the sloping sides of the ...ortification, and attempt to effect a lodgment. But the men who met them on the parapet were as desperate as themselves, and the contest that ensued was brief and bloody. The antagonists were dressed to breast, and Southern rifles and Southern bayonets made short work of human life. We could stop to take no prisoners then. The parapet was lined with dead bodies, white and black, and every second was adding to the number. It was one of those encounters in which one side or the other must quickly yield or fly. The enemy took their choice.

In less than five minutes probably, the first line had been shot bayonetted, or were in full retreat—rolling into the ditch or dragging after the bloody bodies through the sand hills on their hands and knees. But another line came, and another, each reinforcing its predecessor, until the battle waxed hot, fierce and bloody. Finally, however, the whole were driven back, either into the broad trench at the base of the battery, out of reach of our guns, or scampering out of view in the darkness of the night.

There was now a comparative lull in the firing, but in fifteen or twenty minutes, as the writer has been informed a second column of Federals filed down on the beach towards the left of the Fort in much the same manner as that pursued by the first. These repeated the experiment that had just before terminated so disastrously to their companions, and with a bravery that was worthy of a better cause dashed on upon the work. The first assault failed utterly, but with the reinforcements that joined the defeated party they came again with such strength and impetuosity that between the extreme darkness of the night, which had now enveloped the entire scene, the difficulty of distinguishing friend and foe, and the confusion incident to such an occasion, some two or three hundred, as is estimated, effected a lodgement in the vicinity of the chambers occupied by two of our guns. Others clambered to the top of the magazine and bomb proof, while still others, as is said, clustered around a Federal flag flying on the ramparts. The last statement is not improbable; but the informant from whom many of the foregoing facts are gathered, states that the only colors flying from the parapet were our own battle and Confederate flags. This position, the Federals held for certainly upwards of an hour. We were at first comparatively ignorant of their strength or exact location, but General Taliaferro, with the cool courage for which he is distinguished, made a close personal reconnoisance, and soon had measures perfected for driving them from the work. In the present attitude of conflicting statements we shall not detail the manner in which this was done, but we do know that both Major David Ramsay of the Charleston Battalion, was severely wounded, and Capt. Ryan, of the Irish Volunteers, killed while leading a portion of their men on a charge against the obstinate enemy. In the melee which followed the final arrangements of the General, most of the prisoners were captured whom we have in hand. Many escaped over the sides of the battery, but others preferred a voluntary surrender to the risk of being shot in the back.

Both the Federal land batteries and our own—Sumter and Gregg—were firing at intervals during the engagement, and during the retreat, the latter greatly facilitated the "change of base."

Our total loss is estimated at 24 killed and 70 wounded. The returns are not all in, and we can accordingly only furnish the lists published below,

Out of seven line officers in the detachment from the First S. C. Regulars, (Artillery) two only escaped unhurt. Lieut. Gourdin, of Company H, and Lieut. Youngblood, of Company I.

The loss of the enemy is variously named, some placing the figures as high as fifteen hundred killed and wounded. They have probably five hundred killed. Two hundred and thirty one of their wounded were in the city last night including several negroes.

Of white prisoners we have taken six commissioned officers and ninety-four privates. Of blacks it is said we have over twenty of whom several are severely wounded. A wounded negro is to be put into every ward of the white Yankees. The latter kicked at the base alliance, but the surgeons have plainly told them that if they put themselves on a par with the negroes as soldiers, the same relation must be maintained under all circumstances while they are in our hands. Public opinion will render the verdict, "serves them right."

One of the negroes is a remarkably sprightly fellow from Bermuda, where he was educated as a soldier. His position is that of an Orderly Sergeant, but he has lost an arm, and probably one leg will go. A third of the "glory" for which he says he came to fight, being thus amputated, he will in the future be a wiser man. The others are a mongrel set of trash, and very fair representatives of the common type of the free Northern negro. All belong to the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. R. Shaw. They state that the loss is killed and wounded in the James' Island skirmish was what I estimated in a former communication—from fifty five to sixty.

The following is a list of some of the captured officers:

Lieut Colonel Bedell, 33 New Hampshire—said to have been taken while attempting to reach and spike one of our guns.

Major John H. Filler, 55th Pennsylvania.

1st Lieut D G West, Company I 6th Connecticut.

2d Lieut John King, Company F 6th Connecticut.

2d Lieut. F. J. Sullivan, Company E, 67th Ohio.

From communications with various prisoners the following facts gathered may throw additional light upon the affair:

In the first column were the 6th Connecticut, 7th, 55th and 54th Pennsylvania, and 48th New York; in the second, 9th Maine 3d New Hampshire, 7th Massachusetts, and 54th Massachusetts (colored.) The 100th New York, 66th Ohio Lieut Col. Stevens commanding; 67th Ohio, Col. Voorhees, and 1st South Carolina Regiment, (colored) commanded by Col Montgomery, were held in reserve. The whole force was commanded by Brigadier-General Strong, who led the charge in person. The report that he was wounded in the assault of the 11th instant was incorrect.—It was believed by the Yankee officers that the troops in Battery Wagner were perfectly exhausted from the bombardment and that a bold, sudden assault or *coup de main* would effect its capture. A mortar battery, erected on the site of the old Lazaretto, kept up a continued shelling on Battery Wagner, until the front line of their troops had reached a point estimated at about five hundred yards.

Several line officers were killed and wounded. Among the former Adjutant Alvin H. Libby, of the Sixth Connecticut, but acting at the time on Gen. Strong's Staff, and Lieut. Col. James M. Green, sixth Connecticut; and among the latter, Col. Barton, Sixth Connecticut, dangerously. The slaughter was particularly severe in the Connecticut and Ohio Regiments. The Third New Hampshire and negro regiments broke at the first or second fire; their officers finding it impossible to rally or bring them up to the second assault.

The enemy's fleet consisted of the *Ironsides*, four Monitors, one Frigate and four Gunboats.

The *Atlanta* is said by the prisoners to be off the Island, but was not brought into action. They state that she has been repaired and another layer of iron put upon her—that she is in good fighting trim and can be employed whenever necessary.

The One Hundreth New York, Sixty-sixth and Sixty Seventh Ohio, Seventh Massachusetts, Sixth Connecticut and Thirty fifth Pennsylvania, are a portion of Foster's troops left on this coast after his departure. The prisoners state that he only took one brigade with him. They claim to have taken Lieut. Cam, bell, of the Charleston Battalion, prisoner.

Yesterday the enemy sent a flag of truce for the body of Colonel Halderman S. Putman, 3d New Hampshire, acting Brigadier General in the assault on Saturday, and also asked permission to bury their dead. The latter request was refused as the dead had been nearly all already buried.—The body of Colonel H. S. Putman, which was identified was delivered into their hands. Colonel Putman was formerly of the old army, attached to the corps of Topographical Engineers. Among the dead on the field, identified by the prisoners, was the body of Colonel Shaw, commander of the 54th Massachusetts (negros.)

In concluding the foregoing account of the battle, it is proper to add that it has been prepared principally from the representations of intelligent officers and men engaged but as these widely differed and did not embrace all the facts, and especially those which refer to the action of particular commands, a future letter based on official statements will, it is hoped, put every one in his right place.

Not a word too much can be said in favor of a majority of the noble men who shared in the defence of Fort Wagner—North Carolinians Georgians and South Carolinians—from the Commanding General down to the humblest private. There were some cases of cowardice, which I learn are to be specified hereafter; but those that did fight, fought with their lives in their hands, and taught the enemy that as often as they come they will "find a mouthful of our dust in death, and sea beach for a grave.

PERSONNE.

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### LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed—Lieut. Col. John C. Simpkins, 1st South Carolina Artillery Regulars. Lieut. Col. Simpkins had just relieved Lieut. Col. Joseph Yates with his companies, who had been engaged since the first attack on the 10th.

Missing—Privates Hurst and Riggs.

COMPANY B, CAPT. THOMAS Y. SIMONS.

Killed—Private Nesbit.

Wounded—First Lieut Wm Clarkson; Privates Wood, Eskew, Hill, Turner, Hendricks.

COMPANY C, CAPT. RYAN,

Killed—Capt William H Ryan and Private M Toole

Wounded—Privates Callahan and Reynolds, seriously; Corporal Preston, Privates Hill and Marion, slightly.

COMPANY D, CAPT. HOPKINS.

Killed—First Sergeant W K Smith and Private S T Hyde.

Wounded—First Lieut J A Cay, Privates T Watkinson, J J Ball, W A Bailey, G P Ballentine, A Bumpus, W W Fowler, J F Harrisson, W L Macbeth, J A Madden, R Owens, M Stone, J M Tirrions, E F Walker, and W A J Ware.

COMPANY F, CAPT. SAML. LORD, JR.

Wounded—First Lieut George Brown, Privates Glen, Brown, Barry, Schreder, Ashcraft, and Stanton.

Missing—Second Lieut Jas Campbell.

*Recapitulation.*—Killed, 6; wounded 39; missing 3. Total, 48.

Wounded Friday, July 13, 1863—Second Sergeant J B Gardner, Company B; Private C A Speissegger, Company A.

Lieut J T Wells, wounded Sunday, July 19.

W. D. WALTER, First Lieut.,
Adjutant Charleston Battalion, S. C. V.

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### LIST OF WOUNDED AT TRAPMANN-STREET HOSPITAL.

First Lieutenant James H Powe, Company H, First South Carolina Artillery.

Second Lieutenant D T Means, Company, H, First South Carolina Artillery.

First Lieutenant John D. Malloy, Company D, Fifty-first North Carolina.

Captain Tatum, 1st South Carolina Artillery.

Captain W. H. Ryan, Irish Volunteers, Charleston Battalion.

First Lieutenant Giles W. Thompson, Company E, 51st North Carolina.

Sergeant William K. Smith, Sumter Guards.

Wounded—Captain Warren Adams, Company H, in back and head.

Lieutenant L. H Twiggs, Inspector-General on General Taliaferro's Staff, wounded by a shell.

Captain Stoney, of General Taliaferro's Staff, wounded through the groin.

Privates Boyle, Sparks and Bridgman, 1st South Carolina Artillery Regulars, were also killed.

CASUALTIES IN CHARLESTON BATTALION, S. C. V.

Wounded—Major David Ramsay, dangerously.

COMPANY A, CAPT. BLAKE.

Killed—Sergeant F J Lampers.

Wounded—Privates Cheney, Ham, Groverman, Lawrence and Wilker.

Sergt. McArthur, Company B, Fifth-first North Carolina.

Sergt. W. B. Baldwin, Company C, Fifty-first North Carolina.

A. Graham, Company D, Fifty-first North Carolina.

Hogan Hunter, Company C, Fifty-first North Carolina.

K. James, Company C, Fifty-first North Carolina.

Uriah Bass, Company I, Fifty-first North Carolina.

C. Grantham, Company F, Fifty-first North Carolina.

B. Porter, Company I, Fifty-first North Carolina.

J. Barnes, Company C, Fifty-first North Carolina.

J. Anderson, Company F, Fifty-first North Carolina.

J. D. Johnson, Company D, Thirty-first North Carolina.

First Lieutenant W. E. Reddick, Company B, Sixty-third Georgia.

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**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA)
Raleigh, July 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA are ordered to enroll all able-bodied white men between the ages of forty and forty-five years, who are subject to the Conscript Act. Those who are exempt from military duty by the Exemption Acts of Congress, are not to be enrolled under this order.

II. In addition to the exemptions under said act, heretofore published, are the following, exempted under act of the Congress and approved April 30th, 1863:—Justices of the Peace, County Trustees, County Solicitors, Coroners, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector, Constables now in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court when the Court may request it, one County Commissioner for each County for distributing money and provisions among soldiers' families, Agents appointed under act of Legislature for any public duty, Militia Officers, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte, Councellors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

III. The Commanding Officers of the Militia will report with the men ordered to be enrolled, at Raleigh, on or before the first of August.

IV. Each man ordered above will bring with him to Camp one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 14. 234-1w—42-2w.

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## JUST RECEIVED.

1600 LBS. OF COPPERAS,
17 DOZEN OF SHOVELS,
1000 BLACK WOOL HATS,
740 LBS. OF SPARABLES,
350 LBS. OF SHOE THREAD IN BALLS,

Prime Rio Coffee, Fine Green and Black Teas, Fish Hooks. Spurs, Rope, Tacks, Awls, Screws, Harness and Pegs, Fly Nets, Powder, Shot, Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, at WILSON'S,

Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

July 20th 239-2t—43-1t

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.


THE enemy has got a foot-hold on Morris Island, and the City of Charleston is greatly endangered. As usual, the people find fault with the Commanding General and officers in charge. Why was not this guarded against? Why was not the lower end of Morris Island so fortified as to be able to frustrate all attempts of the enemy to land there?

As frequently happens, however, the fault was not with the commanding General and officers in charge, but with the people themselves. General BEAUREGARD wanted to level the hills on Morris Island, behind which the Yankees sheltered themselves on landing. He wanted to erect more batteries and otherwise fortify the island more strongly, but the planters would not furnish their hands, and, therefore the work could not be done. To the call of the Governor and General no adequate response was made. Their hands were making crops which would be needed as much as these works. But if Charleston falls, those who sowed may not reap—those who planted may not gather. The Yankees may be more benefitted by these crops than either our soldiers or people. We don't believe in that short-sighted selfishness that tries to conceal itself under a patriotic excuse.

The same difficulty of getting labor is experienced here. Out of the whole slave population an outcry is raised if six hundred hands are asked for to help complete works that may protect half the State from ruin. If, when the tide of invasion comes, some point is found weak and unguarded, the blame will, no doubt be thrown upon General WHITING, when in fact it will justly attach to those whose near-sighted selfishness refused the necessary labor, as well as to those whose contemptible and traitorous demagogism has urged them to such course.

It is not too late to take warning, although it may soon be. We urge upon the owners of hands to come forward and respond promptly to the call of the Commanding General. Remember, it is not that little spot of ground called Wilmington, that is to be defended or to be lost. That is the smallest matter. It is our right lines of communication—our railroads—our ports—our last avenue to the ocean—the enemy is best to the interior.

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Looking at the present position of things in all its aspects our eye naturally fixes upon such points which seem to us the most important.

First then, I am led to fall back behind the Potomac, and may have to fall back to the line of the Rappahannock in order that other menaced and most vital points may be succored. The enemy's ferocious onset on so many points was no doubt intended to compel this action on the part of LEE. It was neither weakness, defeat, disaster nor demoralization on the part of LEE's army that led to its withdrawal from the enemy's country.

Second, the army of JOHNSTON has been forced to fall back from Jackson to keep from being flanked on the right. GRANT cannot follow him at once. The country between the Pearl River and the Tombigbee is thinly settled, and after one army has traversed it no forest, another army advancing in pursuit will find neither food for man nor forage for beast. GRANT had depended upon gunboats on the Yazoo for his supplies since the investment of Vicksburg, and his wagon train has yet to be obtained and organized.—Until this is done, he can hardly penetrate farther "into the bowels of the land." This will arrest the progress of any operations of magnitude in that section for some time. His line is already deeper than he can afford. The same will apply to ROSECRANS in South Eastern Tennessee.

Third, for the present, we suppose BURNSIDE's advance against East Tennessee is postponed, part of his force having gone to MEADE and part to GRANT. The movement may, and no doubt will be resumed at no distant day.

Fourth, the trans-Mississippi District is now self-sustaining in the way of ammunition and military stores. Cotton finds its way to Matamoras consigned to an English house, and army supplies find their way through the same channel. We don't see that the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson can effect Western Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas. They have always given more than they have received, except in the way of generals, and they complain that they have had some of them that they could very well have spared.

Sixth, Charleston is attacked, and Richmond is or has been threatened by a *coup de main*. Charleston is not immediate danger. The present seige is carried on by approaches which are slow, but dreadfully sure, unless the enemy's works can be stormed and taken. Charleston fallen we need be at no loss to guess what would be the next point of attack, or how long the now chief centre of blockade running on the continent would remain unmolested. The difficulty about the forts on Morris Island we have explained in another article.

Seventh, the Raiders, who can effect little in a military point of view, but who are intended, not only to gratify the malice of the Lincolnites, but to weaken the resources of the South and incline her people to seek for peace, even upon terms of submission—yea, upon *any* terms as indeed one or two papers in this State already prefigure, there somehow being always a remarkable coincidence between their tone and the movements of the Federals, as though they were, as the Animal Magnetizers used to say *en rapport*.

Once fairly started, it is easier to talk about stopping or ambushing these raiders than it is to do it. The level and generally wooded surface of our low country, while it affords excellent positions in which to place ambuscades, interposes insuperable obstacles to the adoption of any efficient system of signals, which might apprise neighborhoods of the approach of a hostile mounted force, while at the same time the enemy finds among the negroes guides as well if not better acquainted with all the bypaths of the country, than even our own people.

Thus, then, we have LEE falling back for the protection of his communications, and to permit the forces of the Confederacy to be directed upon other points and for offensive objects. We find GRANT, ROSECRANS and BURNSIDE virtually arrested for the time being, the trans-Mississippi District acting essentially on a new base—the Rio Grande—for military supplies, its food and transportation being found in abundance at home. And, which we have not yet mentioned, MORGAN cutting a wide row in the "loyal" States, giving them a taste of war sufficient to disincline them from going away under LINCOLN's call to continue a war of which they are already sick. Charleston is vigorously defended, and will be still more so under the new defensive attitude just assumed, while we trust that the marauding parties of the enemy will be vigorously arrested at their start, before they have escaped into the heart of country, where they may elude pursuit.

These things will arrest the tide of invasion and press it backwards. If all our people respond promptly to the call of the President, and refuse to the appeals of neither half traitors nor moral cowards, who would give up the ship while she is yet fully able to weather the storm and ride safely into port, battered and tempest scarred indeed, but sound and staunch at bottom.

We are tired of the war—tired enough—God knows, but the Northern people are more so, and the gathering storm there has already made itself felt. The outbreak against the draft in New York and Hartford, are only the first mutterings of the tempest which will roar louder and blow more fiercely as the season advances. Let the South and every man in the South be only firm and true to himself and to his country at this crisis, and the fierce blasts that sweep over the North will visit us as gentle zephyrs bringing mild peace and glorious independence on their wings.

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READING the papers at the present time cannot be classed as one of the light amusements. Least of all is it any pleasure or mere amusement to him who, like the daily editor, has to wade through whole piles of exchanges in which the one single topic of the war is presented, arrayed, as it has been for the last few days, in nothing but sombre coloring.

And yet it must be said for the press, that with very few exceptions, it bears up bravely and well under misfortunes that bear with quite as much weight upon it as upon any other class of the community. It labors to encourage the soldiers in camp, and to stimulate the people at home to active exertions to provide for the health and comfort of the army. And, while as a rule, anxious to give truthful accounts as well of our reverses as of our successes, it refuses to yield to despondency, or for one moment to despair of the republic.

But for all this a file of newspapers in such times is a sombre record of war, death, depredation; of killed and of wounded. It exhibits occasional gleams of sunshine, chequered by dark shadows of disaster, but never with such a pall of despair as to forbid hope, or even give rise to despondency in the minds of those who have the moral courage to look misfortune in the face and hope on—hope ever for better days, if not for themselves at least for their country. One of these dark lined shadows of disaster now overhangs our horizon, but although dark enough, it is not unrelieved by some gleams of sunshine in the present, and many anticipations of hope in the future. Things at Charleston look better. They are far from hopeless at the West. LEE, although falling back, grows stronger day by day. Richmond is safe. Chattanooga is impregnable, and the advance of the enemy on Upper Georgia and East Tennessee next to impossible. Let us keep up stout hearts, and all will come right yet.

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A PRIVATE LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, dated July 16th, (yesterday,) says: "Our troops under General HAGOOD attacked and completely routed the enemy on James island this morning, driving them off the island to their boats. Their loss is reported very heavy. Ours light. It is also reported that we have taken 300 prisoners, and disabled one of their boats, the Pawnee."—*D. Journal, 17th.*

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GENERAL WHITING, now commanding the department of North Carolina, appeals to the planters of the State to furnish him with labor. Will this appeal be responded to or will it be slighted? Remember that the critical position of things on Morris Island is due mainly, if not wholly, to the neglect of the planters of South Carolina to respond to the calls and appeals of General BEAUREGARD.

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We learn from a private letter, dated Williamsport, Md., July 7th, 1863, from a member of Co. F, 3d Regiment, N. C. T., that the Regiment was dreadfully cut up at the battles around Gettysburg. Lieut E. I. GARRISON, of Co. F, was killed. HENRY M. Bisher of the same Company wounded. These are all the names given.

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**Exchange of Prisoners—Circular from the Government at Washington.**

The War Department at Washington has issued the following circular, relative to the exchange of prisoners:

WAR DEPARTMENT, GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1863.

General Orders No. 209.

1. The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is called to article 7 of the cartel agreed upon July 22, 1863, and published in General Orders No. 142, September 25, 1862. According to the terms of this cartel all captures must be reduced to actual possession, and all prisoners of war must be delivered at the place designated, there to be exchanged or paroled until exchange can be effected.—The only exception allowed is in the case of commanders of two opposing armies, who were authorized to exchange prisoners, or to release them on parole at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

II. It is understood that captured officers and men have been paroled and released in the field by others than commissioners of opposing armies, and that the sick and wounded in hospitals have been so paroled and released in order to avoid guarding and removing them, which in many cases, would have been impossible.—Such paroles are in violation of general orders and the stipulations of the cartel, and are null and void. They are not regarded by the enemy, and will not be respected by the armies of the United States. Any officer or soldier who gives such parole will be returned to duty without exchange; and, moreover, will be punished for disobedience of orders. It is the duty of the captor to guard his prisoners, and if, through necessity or choice, he fails to do this, it is the duty of the prisoner to return to the service of his government. He cannot avoid this duty by giving an unauthorized military parole.

III. A military parole not to serve till exchanged, must not be confounded with a parole of honor to do or not to do a particular thing not inconsistent with the duty of a soldier; thus a prisoner of war, actually held by the enemy, may, in order to obtain exemption from a close guard or confinement, pledge his parole of honor that he will make no attempt to escape. Such pledges are binding upon the individuals giving them; but they should seldom be given or received, for it is the duty of a prisoner to escape, if able to do so.—Any pledge or parole of honor extorted from a prisoner by ill usage or cruelty is not binding.

IV. The obligations imposed by the general laws and usages of war upon the combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army ceases when the military occupation ceases, and any pledge or parole given by such persons, in regard to future service, is null and of no effect.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. A. G.

From the Raleigh Progress.

**The Battle of Gettysburg—Partial List of Casualties.**

Below we present all the casualties received up to this time. We will continue to publish them as they come in:

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Killed—1st Lieut M J Malone, Co D; 2nd Lieut C C Rawls, Co G; 2nd Lieut W A Carr, Co E; Private J Y Blount, Co A; Capt J T Morgan—Privates H H Elonut, W H Jackson, G F Williams, L Worrell, J King, Co B; Privates N D Bridgers, L A Jones Co C; Sergeants J M Miller, Wm Steele, and private Geo Walker, Co E; Privates W Eldridge, D F Williams, J G Clifford, M P Morgan, Co G; Private S Riley, Co I; Private J Allen, J M Heiley, Tobias Cruse, Geo Keith, Aaron Bastion, Isaac Earnhart, Co K.

Wounded—Captain S B West, commanding Regiment, shoulder; 1st Lt F J Haywood, buttocks and thighs.

Co A—Lt H H Smith, finger; Sergt S H Rose, arm; Sergt S Boon, hand; Corp'l J W Monk, side; Corp'l J M Fox, leg. Privates—N R Goodwin, shoulder; Robert Atkinson, head; N M Braddy, hip; T J Burke, arm and head; Jas Smith, hip; S Sizemore, arm and head; W B Autery, thigh; J Gee, arm; H L Webster, thigh; Levi Cook, hand; C F Harper, thigh; E Kincaid, head; James Beal, head.

Co B—1st Lt J F Cross, shoulder; Corp'l J Hays, face and leg; Corp'l R W Hays, head; Corp'l B F Wiley, arm and thigh. Privates—J A Powell, arm; Calvin Hays, shoulder; T B Matthews, head; B F Thompson, shoulder; B F Powell, shoulder; D Knight, shoulder; John Parker, stomach; L Draper, neck; R A Saunders, thigh and shoulder; R M Knight, neck.

Co C—2d Lt R L Watson, head; Sergt J K Whitley, hip; Corp'l A Creech, hand. Privates W Garner, shoulder; B Brown, neck and hand; D W Lee, shoulder; W N Harper, Jones Faires, A A Faires, shoulder, B B Dean, neck; Jas Dean, hip; W Fortune, hand and arm; N Collett, wrist; Johnson, arm; J Hudson, arm and side; L Bassett, wrist and face; B Massingill, ear; W B Jarmigan, shoulder; Wm Bains, hip; J H Williams, face; G R Pool, head; J Foard, hand.

Co D—Sergeant J W Barrow, thigh; Private C E Tart, neck.

Co E—1st Lieut W F Hurt, head; 2d Lieut R C West shoulder; Sergt D C Basinger, abdomen; Corpl John Scott, thigh. Privates—W J Bond, head; P Cunningham, leg; G S Council, thigh; J N Morgan, hand; G W Long, foot; D H Hewitt, side; Wm Rippsbey, hand.

Co F—2d Lieut W A Riddick, hand; Corpl C Hobbs, testicles. Privates—J F Ender, shoulder; M M Ender, arm, head and knee; J Peck, head; J B Carter, leg; G D Whitley, back; G W Safely, breast; A S Barringer, breast; W Almond, hand; G Kizer, breast.

Co G—Capt J M Taylor, abdomen; 1st Lt T D Deems, buttocks; Corpl James Pennington, leg. Privates—G A Barringer, arm; J Robins, head and arm; J Lock, both feet; J J Boon, jaw; W L Light; B Watson, chest; J Anderson, leg; W Dickson, leg; M Mason, leg; B L Colletti; D Baker, arm; W A Williams, leg and mouth; J T Weaver, hand.

Co H—2nd Lieut R Cooper, breast; Sergt R Powell, head and breast; Corp'l D Parker, leg. Privates—T Bundle, breast; M P Morgan, head and shoulder; M M Pool, thigh; J Riddick, side; R Saunders, side; W C Sairit, thigh; J Copeland, arm; J J Shaver, head; C W Stirewalt, hip.

Co I—1st Lt W M Lea, neck; Sergt D E Robertson, head and arm; Sergt W F Smith, arm; Corporal B F Thompson, leg; Corp'l John Taylor, shoulder. Privates—B Harlow, thigh; T J Hobe, neck; B F Bean, breast; L Goodson, side; W W Cobb, head; T H Wood neck and thigh; T J Hancock, thigh; J P Hopkins, shoulder; N P Berry, head; E Lewis, head and hip.

Co K—2nd Lt J C Irvin, head; Sergt W S Powe, neck. Privates—W Loffer, shoulder; L D Brinkle, shoulder; E E Leach, arm and leg; R Safrit, arm; E Satord, shoulder; L Deal, side and arm; A Leonard, hand; S A Bean, neck. W Cougart, thigh; A A Bastian, elbow; F Brewer, shoulder; M Safrit, shoulder.

The above is only a partial list of the casualties, a large portion of the wounded having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

S. B. WEST,
Captain 5th N. C. T.

**Thirteenth Regiment N. C. Troops.**

The following is a list of casualties in the 13th regiment of North Carolina troops, Scales' brigade, Pender's division, in the engagements around Gettysburg, Pa., Lt. Col. Byman, commanding:

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lieut Col Joseph H Byman, ankle.

Company A—Killed: Corporal Henry Waters. Private John Robinson. Wounded: Capt S B Withers, 1st Lieut L B Henderson, 2d Lieut James N Williamson, Sergt J M Jones, Privates Henry O Howard, John Totten, Mack Warren, Joseph Moore, Pleasant Scott. Missing: John C Keegan. Total—killed 2, wounded 7, missing 1.

Co B—Killed: Sergt J N Knox, Corpl R W Choat, Private H S Moser, H C Alexander, A Brimer, J L Kimbrell. Wounded: Capt R W Choat, Privates J F Kirkpatrick, J H Neagle, W J Taylor, L J Walker, (leg amputated,) B F Wolfe, S H Marks, W A McGinn. Missing: 2d Lieut Edward Smith, Privates W F Bartlette, J B Nickolson. Total—killed 6, wounded 9, missing 3.

Co C—Killed: Henry Hamlett, Eli Loefler. Wounded: 2d Lieut W W Rainy, (mortally,) 2d Lt Wm Y Brandon, Sergt John B Yarborough, Corpl G W Braddon, Privates Adolphus Atkinson, John Allen, (leg amputated,) Saml Covington, Wm H Powell. Missing: Private Wm W Stanfield. Total—killed, 2, wounded 8, missing 1.

Co D—Killed: 2d Lieut Thos Chambers, Corpl H A Gordon, Privates John Evans, Anthony Norman, Wm B Oakly, Andy Stephens, B Y Warren. Wounded—2d Lieut Wm G Woods, (supposed mortally) Corpl B M Stephens, Privates Wm Pancotte, leg amputated; J B O'Brien, Wm Scott, leg amputated; W McFarland, leg amputated; G B Lea, William Johnson, supposed mortally. Total—Killed 7, wounded 8.

Co. E—Killed: Thomas Fonville, Wm W Murray, J M Helcks, Felley Gerriner. Wounded: Capt Thos A Martin, 1st Lt James Bason, 2d Lieut John R Ireland Sergeants J P Bradshaw, J A D Ockey, W F Fancette; Privates John Adams, C J Andrews, W Boggs, Geo W Holt, George A Keck, J M Lackey, Caleb May, James M Mathews, A J Rike, Mathew Patton, R B Forshee. Missing: J A Rippey, Wm M Thompson. Total—killed 4, wounded 16, missing 2.

Company F—Killed: Privates M Leonard, James McDaniel, Wm H Peary. Wounded: 1st Lieut. Frank Williams, 2d Lieut N B Lain; Sergt J A Nail; Privates A O Daywalt, John Harris, R A Holt, G W Kinkle, U C May, John Ridenhour, Anderson Ridenhour, John Sheats, John Tutorow, T V Vinegum, D C Wallace. Killed 3, wounded 14.

Company G—Killed: Sergt R J Stalling, Private E R Jones. Wounded: 2d Lieut Rufus Atkinson, Sergt J H Keel, Corpl J B Mayo; Privates L Atkins, L W Blount, M V Barnhill, J B Elexson, H D Lilley, J B Medford, H Parker, W Proctor, J H Whitehurst. Missing: J Savage.—Total—killed 2, wounded 12 missing 1.

Company H—Killed: Private James P Vaughan—Wounded: 1st Lieutenant J Macon Smith, Sergeant James C Rathle, Corporal J M Robertson, leg amputated; Privates Robt Covington, Owen Joyce, Henry Melton, Peter Robinson. Total—Killed 1, wounded 7.

Company I—Killed: Sergeant Joel Hudson. Wounded: 1st Lieutenant Wm H Winchester, leg amputated; Sergt Josephus Pratt, Privates Henry Carter, Giles Jones, J T Rogers. Missing: Privates Thomas Smothers, James Wray, Leonard Fry. Total—Killed 1, wounded 4 missing 3.

Company K—Killed: 1st Lieutenant Wm M Nunally, Privates J R Upton, Jas Walker, J F Slade, Richard Ramsey. Wounded: 2d Lieutenant W B Tolton, leg amputated; Corporal J A Tedlinger, Privates R C Nun, B F Carter, W Wright, John Chambers. Missing: Corporal R W Stanfield; Privates J W Bagby, John Bateman, R C Sanders, G W White, O W Walser. Total—Killed 5, wounded 9, missing 6.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
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| Killed | 33 |
| Wounded | 95 |
| Missing | 17 |

NAT. S. SMITH, 2d Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.**

*Editor State Journal:*

Casualties of the 28th Regiment N. C. Troops, in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.:

Field and Staff—Wounded—Col Sam D Lowe, severely, Lt Col W H A Speer, Maj W S Nowlowe, Sergt Maj R W Rankin, slightly.

Company A—Killed—A J Chandler. Wounded—Capt E F Love, Lieut E T Thompson, severely, privates J W Hudson, slightly, A J Bobbit, J H Childress, slightly, S G Gates, J H Hardy, W H Marsh, severely, D P Smith, mortally, Malcom Wood, severely, L C York, severely. Missing—Sergt J W Cockerham, Corp W S Blackwood, privates F Blackwood, Arthur Bray, Wilson Center, Thos Sprinkle and W J White.

Company B—Killed—Sergt H A Powell. Wounded—Capt Thos J Smith, severely, Corp T M Foster, privates Peter Neal, A A Rhyne, B Jas Huffstetler, W H Carpenter, J Carter, mortally, Jno A Floyd, George Hines, D A Christopher, W A Hogan, John A Morrow, Jno O Murray, Jas Lafeintell, A S Nichols, E L Pegram, severely, J R Service, J W Shields, Mose Stroup, severely. Missing—Sergt D E Whitehurst, Corporals Clemons, privates F W Leeper, W A Lawing, T Revis, J D Crenshaw, Christopher Neal, R M Collins and F W Thompson.

Company C—Killed—Lieut E C Dixon, Sergt D K Leach, privates Wm Hoke, Franklin Peoples, David Sipe. Wounded—Capt Jno Shoemberger, severely, Corpls M A Seigman and P H Bowman, privates Z A Abernathy, A Bolich, B Bolich, Jno Bost, Samuel B Dunn, E F Ivy, J Green, D Hefner, J Hudson, Jas Kelly, S Keller, J Kilhaer, J Hoover, Gregory, Jno A Seigman, W A Harwell, Samuel Miller, D P Avery, L Peavey, D P Pyor, J Fry, J Hunsberger, J Seymour and P Horne.

Company D—Killed—Sergt J T Nash. Wounded—Lieut E Morse, severely, privates J A Wimmer, F B Manning, C Cansler, J Parish, B Perry, A Sides, D B Smith, severely. Missing—Lieut W Riddle, privates C W Stiles, Allman, J W Davis, H Funderburk, J W Howell, D Herrin, J M Hailey, A K Miller. Penning on, J E Bell and W C Morris.

Company E—Killed—None. Wounded—Lieut E Hurley, privates D B Asher, O C Brewer, A Smith, mortally W L Green, S Morris, G B Hunsucker, W Gadd, severely. Missing—privates J B Faulad, G E Weisner, J W Wade, D W Weisner, J A Reddin, J Weatherly, Josiah Challis, E J McKinnis, J C Parker, W Phillips, N Cook and J C Hastin.

Company F—Killed—Sergt Esther Fortner. Wounded—Lieut Col Lucius Pengle, P A Appelman, A F Randleman and C H Beaty, severely, Jno Hinkle, severely, Corpl W B Dickson, severely, J D Coman, severely, R Parks, severely, James Tucker, Preston Talsog—Lieut W A Garner, privates S Chapman, C B Strickland, W Dickerly, T H Wooden, A Brown, J W Tucker and Geo Baily.

Company G—Killed—None. Wounded—Corpl D Brown, privates S Crawford, L Lloyd, M Smith, P B Poindexter, M Straughn. Missing—Capt E G Mason, Sergt W D Edwards, privates N Cate, J Check, W Crabtree, J H Durham, T W Howard, J A Morris, W G W Poindexter and J L Smith.

Company K—Killed—Lieut S A Simms. Wounded—privates J A Green, A M Jolly, J C Honaine, W C Barnett, T A Nelson, B H Bridgers. Missing—J C Lee, J T Allison, J J Sellars, J L B Weddings and J M Green.

Company I—Killed—Jones Holcomb and Jones Mackey. Wounded—Lieut S S Blanton and Lieut J H Swan, and private J Bray, severely, N Dozier, slightly J G Pointer, Priority, W F Andress, N Carter, D C Barker, W Johnson, B F McKaughan, B H Reece, G B Harding. Missing—Sergts C D Hendricks and D G Casey, privates W Buchanan, J T Holcomb and J L Reynolds.

Company K—Killed—None. Wounded—Lieut J T Biles, and Lieut A W Stone, Sergts W J Ross and D M Ross, Corpls S P Frost and W A C Estes, privates A C Barnes, J P Barnes, W D Kirk, S Nash, W F Criswell, J A Sandlin, G P Ross, J H Watson. Missing—A M Kerniker, D D Davis, D W Ivey, J T Howell, D A Hatley, D J Hoit, Solomon Ha key, B L Kea, D W Moody, J Wilson, G Russell, B F Smith, W S Switzinger and D C Swaringen.

Killed 14, wounded 117, missing 94.

The missing are either mostly killed or wounded and left in the Yankee hands—and but three or four of the wounded are now fit for duty and with the Regiment.

W. H. A. SPEER,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding
28th N. C. Regiment.

N. B.—Only six men of the Regiment straggled in going into the fight, and none on the charge. The men fought gallantly as much as ever fought before or since.

July 9th, 1863.

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A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—Private prophecies are of little account till verified by their fulfillment.—We record one lately, nevertheless, that we offer to the reflections of our readers. Its author was a man in very humble life, a pious, good Catholic, who troubled not himself with politics, and hardly ever, if ever, looked at a newspaper. He died in December, 1860—the month after Abraham Lincoln was saluted on some of the States as President. He was near his death, and friends, visiting, were discussing the political troubles, and speculating whether South Carolina would really secede. The good man had said nothing while they were talking. After they ceased, he said: "You have been talking of what is to come. There *will* be a war—a bloody war between the North and South. It will last three years, and the South will then become a separate Government, but not without the help of a foreign nation. When the North and South are separated, then there will be awful troubles at the North. The troubles will last for twenty years, and a hundred years from now the country will feel the effects of them. There will be a terrible persecution of the Catholics here after the country is divided."

This good man died soon after. His pastor, residing not far from this city, is a man of great learning and talent. He says that, for a long time, he had known the deceased as a man of very holy and meditative life. He was not a man of intellectual cultivation but a man of prayer. Whether it were the vagaries of a dying man, or the visions of coming troubles given to a true and humble servant of God, we know not. We can only say that a subtle intellect, with a large reading of history and a keen appreciation of all the elements that are at work, if forced to utter the gloomiest and most probable of its provisions, would have said about what this pious, humble and unlettered servant of God uttered on his death bed.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

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**Legality of Polygamy.**

The Deseret *News* of the 26th, contains a report of a case of *habeas corpus*, recently decided by Judge Drake, of Great Salt Lake county, which shadows forth what is in the future for Utah through its beastly crime of polygamy. A mother, by writ of *habeas corpus*, brought her daughter of seventeen before the Judge asking that the mother have custody of the daughter, who was then under the control of a man named Park, who claimed her as a lawful wedded wife. The case coming up for hearing, it was shown that Park, already had one wife, by whom he had several children, and that his two wives lived with him in the same house. The Judge decided that the second marriage was not lawful, but a crime against the laws of the United States, and therefore null and void. How the second marriage was performed we do not know, but, from the language of the judge, there was something peculiar about it, and we infer it was a process known in Mormondom as "sealing." In speaking of the ceremony the judge says there is much in it about which one might cavil, and censure rests upon it. The judge decided the mother was entitled to the custody of the girl.

The *News* characterizes the Judge's doings as "detestable proceeding," and an "official outrage."

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DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Brig. Gen. Neal Dow, of the Maine Law fame, recently captured in Mississippi, passed through this city last night on his way to Richmond. He expressed himself to one of our citizens who travelled with him on the cars as having entered the army to deliver the Union people of the South from the despotism of Secession; but he was satisfied that there are few Union people in the South, and goes home utterly opposed to a war of coercion.

He said he was aware of the outrages committed by Federal troops, but they were contrary to the wishes and orders of the officers; but the army being composed chiefly of the scum of the North—the refuse population of Europe and the United States, they would plunder and rob in spite of their officers.

We give his statement for what it is worth. He made it with the utmost candor, and he is a man noted for his business and zeal. If he will continue to talk thus on his return to Maine, he may do the cause of civilization a signal service.

*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

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# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

**FROM CHARLESTON.**

CHARLESTON, July 17th, 1863.

Yesterday morning a force of our infantry and artillery surprised the enemy on James Island, and drove him to a portion of his gunboats on Stono river. We captured 15 belonging to a Massachusetts negro regiment, and killed and wounded about 50. Our loss was 3 killed and 10 wounded. The bombardment of Battery Wagner, by the monitors, was kept up all day yesterday, and has been fiercely, at intervals, this morning. One man was killed at Battery Wagner on yesterday. The battery is uninjured.

**LATER FROM THE NORTH—RIOT IN NEW YORK AND HARTFORD—OPPOSITION TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF CONSCRIPTION, &c., &c.**

RICHMOND, July 17th, 1863.

Northern dates of the 15th, have just been received. The Herald of the 14th, has particulars of a great riot, under displayed captions, which occupied nearly a column.

"The Draft—Tremendous Excitement in the City—Popular Opposition to the Enforcement of Conscript on by the Enrolling Officer in the 8th and 9th districts—Two Whole Blocks of Houses on 3rd Avenue and Broadway Burned—The Military Ordered Out—Several Citizens and Soldiers Killed—Arrival of Police on the Ground—Another Attack on the Crowd—Police Dispersed—Some Killed and Badly Beaten—Superintendent Kennedy Severely Wounded—An Army—Second Avenue Destroyed—Raid on the Negroes—Colored Orphan Asylum Laid in Ashes—Destruction of Bull's Head Hotel—Two Merchants on the Avenue Sacked—Tribune Office Attacked—Repulse of Assailants by the Police—Negro Hung, etc., etc."

The Herald's summary says that at one time a number of people, from 20,000 to 50,000, assembled on one spot and affairs assumed a serious look. Several buildings were destroyed and many lives lost. Several soldiers, police and citizens were wounded, and private houses in not a few instances were broken open and destroyed.

The Times of the 15th, gives an account of the progress of the riot the preceding day, and says that there is no question that there was a larger number engaged than on Monday, and it was increased by many thousands.

Several encounters took place between the mob, the police and the military. A large number of the rioters were killed. Col. O'Brien of the eleventh New York, who commanded a portion of the police, was beaten to death by the crowd and then hung. The streets were barricaded, buildings burned, stores sacked, and private dwellings plundered.

All the large manufacturing establishments were closed and every branch of business suspended.

Gov. Seymour arrived from Albany and addressed the crowd from the steps of the City Hall. He announced that he had sent to Washington to ask the government to stop the draft in the city for the present. He subsequently issued a proclamation declaring the city and county in a state of insurrection.

SPRINGFIELD, July 14th.—A riot has broken out at Hartford. A force has been sent to protect the arsenal. There is considerable excitement in this city.

A dispatch from Meade to Halleck claims that his cavalry overtook and captured a brigade of infantry at Falling Water. The enemy are all across the Potomac.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that Morgan crossed the Big Miamia, at Venice, on Monday, burned the bridge behind him, and is moving towards Camp Denison.

Earl Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros a short time that France had no intention of proposing mediation in the affairs of America to England. Robuck had moved a resolution for the recognition of the South. The debate was progressing at last accounts.

**JACKSON EVACUATED.**

JACKSON, July 17th, 1863.

Our army quietly withdrew from Jackson at 10 o'clock last night to save being flanked on the right. The sick, wounded and stores have all been removed. The enemy did not discover our retreat till day light and have made no effort in pursuit. Our army is in line of battle.

**FROM EUROPE—RECOGNITION RUMOR—DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT—GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL—RIOTS IN NEW YORK, STATEN ISLAND, BROOKLYN, AND NEW RK, NEW JERSEY.**

RICHMOND, July 18th, 1863.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, says, on the authority of private letters from Madrid, that proposals for recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern states to the Spanish government, with the cognizance and sanction of the French Emperor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of £105,000 for the purchase of the exhibition building in Kensington. After a stormy discussion, the vote was rejected.—The majority against the movement being 166. The result was received with loud cheering.

The debate in Parliament on Mr. Roebuck's motion was adjourned until the 15th July.

A block of warehouses in Liverpool, with a large quantity of cotton, etc., has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

A serious riot occurred on Staten Island last night, six negroes were killed. A perfect reign of terror prevailed.

A telegram to the Baltimore American from New York, July 14th, says the rioters gutted about a dozen houses last night. This morning a small row occurred on Cedar Street, but the Police dispersed the ruffians.

There is considerable disturbance in Brooklyn to day.—The negroes are horribly maltreated. Quite a number of troops are arriving. The general impression at this hour (noon of Wednesday) is that the worst is over, the mob fearing tried troops from the seat of war. A large number of families have removed from the City. Exodus continues unabated.

At Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the office of the Daily Mercury (Abolition) was gutted by the mob.

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For the Journal.

**"The Girl I Left behind Me."**

When we soldiers first enlisted and pledged ourselves to serve the Confederate States until her banners should proudly wave over every State in the South, or until we should be laid low upon the field of carnage, some of us, standing on the verandahs of a certain respectable old gentleman, our arms thrown around the most delectable gems of humanity, the moon beams shimmering down through the vines and kissing our joyful countenances, pledged ourselves, also, to serve some one else, until death should us part, and "sealed it with a kiss." The next morning when we rushed to arms and proudly marched through the streets of Wilmington, with hearts burning and breasts heaving with resistance to tyranny, to take the steamer for Fort Caswell, the fife squealed out "The Girl I left behind me," and the kettle drum kept time with its "rub a dub." Little then did we wreck of as we glided down the bosom of the Cape Fear, and gazed with price upon its green banks; and as we looked forward to catch the first glimpse of the Fort as it loomed up, and when we entered the port cullis we silently swore the vandal foe should never enter the "guid auld Toun," where the lassies we left behind us smiled. The next day the fife again whistled "The Girl I left behind Me," summoning us to dress parade. Soon we left the old Fortress, and as we passed through our town, some for Virginia, some for South Carolina, right merrily again did the same old fife squeal "The Girl I left behind Me."—Then we began to feel the reality of war existing, and soon began to understand it was not all a dream.—

When we touched the soil of Virginia, we were ordered to fall in to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me." Since then some of us marched to the scene of contest with the fife playing that same tune, and "sleep their last sleep" on the bloody fields of Sharpsburg and Manassas. Poor fellows, little did they dream at their parting, that they would never more behold the Girls they left behind them, and when they died they thought of

"The bower, with the green woodbine clinging."
A type of the love which their young hearts had won.
Of the dark woodland path with its cheerful strains ringing,
And a soft voice combined with the lute's melting tone.
But vain the delusion—those fairy like fingers
Will playfully twine their dark ringlets no more,
Nor that voice shall they hear, though its music still lingers,
And greets their lone ear on a far distant shore.

Some of us as they walk their lonely beats on the line of the Potomac, still dream of the girls they left behind them, and raise their arms and wipe from their eyes with the torn sleeve of their homespun jackets the silent tear shed for the girls they left behind them. Some of us have been lucky enough to return to Carolina and claim the girls we left behind us, while some yet whistle a refrain and march to the trial of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." While to some poor fellows, the girls the left behind them, have proved false and forgotten them, too proud to recognize in the smoky face and the rough garb of the soldier, their lovers that marched proudly away. They have thrown away noble hearts and taken in their places, cowardly ones, that dodge behind a wall and in dark places to evade conscript officers. And now we are all in hopes anxiously waiting with earnest desire for peace to spread her white wings over our suffering country to march back to Wilmington. God bless her, to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me."

SERIAN.

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For the Journal.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, N. C.,
July 13th, 1863.

MESSRS EDITORS:—How is it that the Abolitionists, with *five or six hundred men*, are allowed to make raids through Eastern Carolina as far west as the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, without receiving and check, or no demonstration whatever having been made to impede their progress, especially from this point. It surely must be a want of efficiency in the Commanding General, or a want of that untiring and unceasing activity, which marked the course of Gen. D. H. Hill while in command here. There was a force (sufficient to have captured the entire raiding party,) sent out seven miles from Kinston, on the Wilmington road, and then ordered back, while there was force enough left at Kinston to repulse any force that might have come that way. The same party was sent on Monday some seventeen miles below, and for no good whatever. Maj. Nethercutt asked permission to go on and intercept them before they got back to their lines, which he could have done, as subsequent events proved, with the force that he was guide for, but it was refused him. It is far from my wishes to tarnish the reputation of any man, but when our noble old State is overrun by a *few hundred thieving Yankees*, and her noble and brave sons are not allowed to intercept their retreat, then I think it is time for some one to speak. It is not cowardice in the N. C. privates that they continue to devastate our soil, but it is because they are not permitted to attack them.

We have force enough here to capture or demolish any such squad, and the troops wish to do it. When we heard of their passing through the fertile counties of Onslow and Duplin, tearing up and pillaging on their route, while the officials were quietly taking their ease, we confess a blush of shame mantled our cheek. Generals Hill, Daniels, Kempler and Colquitt, kept the enemy within their confines at Newbern, but *now* they are permitted to run at large. I am actuated by no mean spirit of revenge, Mr. Editor, that I indite this article, but only in justification of the privates who are willing and ready to meet them whenever they invade, and to shed their last drops of blood if necessary in defence of the "Good Old North State."

AN EYE WITNESS.

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From the New York Tribune.

**Gen. Rosecrans in Council with his Officers.**

Gen. Rosecrans animated, in all probability, with a desire for the assuring influence of an approbation of the contemplated aggressive operations by the Generals commanding under him, determined to address a circular to the corps and division commanders, containing our interrogatories touching upon the main strategic points of the proposed campaign. The questions addressed to each were in substance as follows:

I. What is your opinion or knowledge of the numer